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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

June 15, 1959

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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PRODUCTION HEAD: Dr. Max Spealman, elected vice-president in charge of production for Pacific coast operations by Stauffer Chemical Corporation, New York.

Pfizer Has High Hope For New Mental Drug

Chas. Pfizer & Co. has come up with a new drug called "Niamid" (nialamide) in which it is putting great hope —for the product has already proved effective in the treatment of mental cases and is now showing promise of usefulness against such conditions as heart disease, arthritis and Parkinson's disease.

The new drug—which will be ready for marketing in a few months—was the key topic at the recent meeting of the Eastern Psychiatric Research Association in New York. The conference, attended by about 350 physicians and other professionals, devoted its entire day to the drug.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., drug house points out that most of the clinical work to date with "Niamid" has been done in the area of mental depression. While the additional indications seem promising, they are still under investigation, and reports on them are expected to be published at a later date. At present, Pfizer points out, more than half the patients in thirty countries who have received "Niamid" have been treated for various types of depression.

The many otherwise healthy people who constantly feel depressed may really be suffering from a shortage of a body chemical called serotonin, Dr. Theodore R. Robie, president of psychiatric association, declared.

If so, he noted, the deficiency can often be corrected safely with "Niamid." Other research workers at the meeting also reported that "Niamid" is effective against depression in a number of mental dis-

—Continued on page 52

Sylvania-Corning to Get Interest in a French Firm

Sylvania-Corning Nuclear Corporation, Bayside, N. Y., has completed plans to buy a share in the French company CERCA (Compagnie pour l'Etude et la Realisation de Combustibles Atomiques).

Under the agreement (subject to obtaining necessary or appropriate governmental rulings and approvals) Sylvania-Corning will be a joint owner of CERCA, together with Saint Gobain, Pechiney and S.F.A.C., leading French manufacturers and present co-owners of CERCA.

Dr. Lee L. Davenport, president of Sylvania-Corning Nuclear Corporation, in announcing the move, stated, "This is the first commercial nuclear fuels production organization, with American and European participation specifically set up to participate actively in the Euratom market."

Food Additive Labels Must Give More Comprehensive Data Or FDA Will Crack Down

If they make raw materials that go into food, chemical producers had better look to their labeling. Otherwise, the Food and Drug Administration is sure to crack down hard. This bit of fair warning comes from John L. Harvey, deputy commissioner of the agency. He told the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York last week that while FDA does not choose "to wave the big stick at this time," it, nevertheless, will take swift action to correct "any abuses which may exist in this field."

Suggesting that it may have escaped the chemical industry's attention before, Mr. Harvey emphasized that the food additives law is bound to have a major impact on labeling.

Label Is Key to Composition Data

He pointed out that a food manufacturer, under the law, must make certain that the raw materials he's using are legally permissible for the purpose intended. And, he added, the way for the food man to get this information is on the label of the product.

"We have had a significant number of inquiries," the FDA official reported, "from manufacturers, particularly those engaged in the production of foods for which identity standards have been established, that pertinent information is not always available on the label of raw materials.

"This places them in a different position since they cannot determine whether the article before them can be used legally in accordance with the label directions.

"The problem is now compounded by the food additives amendment which regulates not only what goes into standardized food, but into any food."

Mr. Harvey said that the agency feels that any food processor who uses a raw material which does not give the salient information regarding its composition would be "ill-advised."

"The law," he reminded the chemical makers, "clearly fixes the responsibility

—Continued on page 51

MARKETING CHIEF: W. Richard Donaldson, appointed marketing director of W. R. Grace & Co.'s polymer chemicals division, Clifton, N. J.

Cargill Vegetable Oil Div. Buys Sioux Industries, Inc.

Sioux Industries, Inc., Sioux City, Iowa, a soybean processing and feed manufacturing firm, has been purchased by the vegetable oil division of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Properties acquired include the Sioux soya plant, Sioux feed mills and the 300,000-bushel capacity elevator "B" in Sioux City and Western Feed Mills, Sioux Falls, S. D. E. N. Grueskin, president of Sioux Industries, said the takeover date is July 1.

Cargill plans immediate construction of a 1.1-million bushel storage elevator adjacent to the soybean plant, and will add a 1,500-bushel per hour dryer, combination hydraulic truck dump and scale, and conveying equipment between the elevator and plant. "We expect to have all facilities completed in time to accept this year's crop," the company said.

Cargill also plans to enlarge the plant's processing capacity—now approximately 250 tons per day—but has yet to establish specifications and a construction timetable.

Polypropylene Plant In Works for AviSun

AviSun Corporation, the Philadelphia-based affiliate of American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company, has a big building project at hand—a 10 million pound-per-year polypropylene film plant, which it will erect on a 214-acre site near New Castle, Del.

The plant is being built on a site formerly occupied by Delaware Rayon Company. It is approximately one and one-half miles south of New Castle. Target date for completion is early fall, 1959.

AviSun was formed earlier this year to manufacture, process and market polypropylene resins, film and fibers. A pilot plant for manufacturing polypropylene continuous filament and staple fibers will also be erected at the New Castle location.

Nicholas E. Carr, manufacturing manager of film and fiber for AviSun, will serve as plant manager at the new facility. Mr. Carr joined American Viscose in 1940 as technical assistant to the plant manager at the Marcus Hook, Pa., rayon manufacturing plant.

Chlorophyll Firm Bought

Great American Industries, Inc., New York, has acquired—as a wholly-owned subsidiary—National Chlorophyll & Chemical Company, with plants at Lamar, Colo. The sales department has been reorganized under Kurt J. Altschul, director of marketing. Sales offices are maintained at 485 Fifth avenue, New York.

Nitrogen Mart's Nervous Pricing Arouses Aikman

What's the nitrogen market so nervous about ? This is the question posed by the latest semi-annual survey of the nitrogen situation conducted by Aikman (London), Ltd. Hoping for a little more confidence among sellers in the future, the English firm is trying to figure why prices should be so depressed now.

But despite the fact that world surpluses are actually below what Aikman had previously predicted, and the supply and demand position seems perfectly satisfactory at present, here is what the London brokerage firm has run into:

World Nitrogen Markets Sag

- Sales of ammonium sulfate were made to Spain at $40.47 per ton f.o.b. in December, and then dropped to $37 in April.
- In Greece last season, bagged ammonium sulfate was sold at $46.25 c.i.f., but in February of this year, business was conducted at $42.40.
- Japan, with prices of $94.60 for urea, $66.59 for ammonium nitrate and $41.85 for ammonium sulfate, was awarded 80 percent of recent Korean fertilizer business—and with even lower prices, will probably take up most of the OSBROK tender for $2,950,000 in fertilizers for September-December shipment.
- In Ireland, the price has completely collapsed, and sales have been made on the basis of "ship first and meet the lowest price afterwards."

In Aikman's opinion, the lower prices now ruling reflect a state of nervousness about the future which the firm itself doesn't share.

Analyzing the situation further, the firm notes that competitive sales of calcium ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate nitrate from European producers have undoubtedly caused the lowering of prices for these products—which in turn have brought about lower prices for ammonium sulfate.

Prices are now at a level where producers must be considering further curtailment of production, Aikman reasons, noting that some rationalization of production methods is taking place in order to lower overall cost of production.

"We believe that when a little confidence is restored, prices might rebound quickly, although they may in the immediate future go a little lower before this happens," Aikman says.

Other highlights of the report:

- The United States will produce 3,210,000 metric tons of nitrogen in 1959-60 —some 110,000 metric tons above the 1958-59 level, according to Aikman (Lon-

—Continued on page 31

Lever Bros. Will Close Cambridge Unit—It's 1st

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has completed plans to close down the plant in which it began manufacturing, at Cambridge, Mass.

According to the firm, the plant, which has grown obsolete and could not be economically converted to detergents, will be closed gradually with completion slated for sometime this fall. The production loss from the closing will be taken up by other Lever units at Baltimore, Md.; Hammond, Ind., and other locations.

The switch in demand from the soap produced at Cambridge, to the synthetic detergents now finding wide use, was a major consideration in the firm's decision to close the plant down.

Dow Antifreeze Brand Now Being Considered

Dow Chemical Company is considering marketing its own brand of antifreeze and will explore the idea this fall in several test markets.

A spokesman for the Midland, Mich., firm indicated that no decision has been made yet whether to promote a Dow brand nationally. That, he pointed out, will largely depend on what the test markets turn up.

Dow has been a bulk producer of antifreeze for some time now, concentrating on the private label market.

Water Pollution Control a Winner in the House

Washing out all administration opposition, the house has voted to double the government's program of water pollution control and extend its life an additional five years. By a vote of 253 to 142, it has shown its favor of the Blatnik bill, HR 3610, after turning down 156 to 239 a motion to send the bill back to committee for a 50 percent cut in the authorization.

The bill provides grants for the construction of treatment works by municipalities and political subdivisions up to 30 percent of the costs, but not to exceed $500,000, and authorizes the appropriation of $100 million for the next ten years to cover the costs of the program.

Rep. John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, who sponsored the original water pollution law and the current bill, told the house that the program has been a success if statistics of grants thus far made are an indication of the need for federal aid in this area.

In the first full year of the program's operation, he said, construction of sewage treatment plants increased 58 percent over the previous annual five-year average of $222 million. In 1958, the second year, the increase was even greater with contract awards reaching $389 million or 75 percent over the earlier five-year average.

He estimated the average annual need for new treatment works at $575 million and argued that even though the program has moved up to the neighborhood of $400 it is still short of need. The $575 million annual estimate of needs, Mr. Blatnik said, is a figure arrived at by the Public Health Service on the basis of a survey sponsored by the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers.

Chemical Plant Construction Seen Through Lowered Sights

Government experts have taken a second look at prospects for new construction and plant equipment in the chemical industry and have dropped their sights considerably on what the year's total is likely to be when all returns are in. While there is every indication that the industry intends to spend more in the third quarter on capital improvements than it did in the comparable period of 1958, the experts have lowered their forecast for this year to a total of $1,262 million from the $1,414 million they saw just three months ago (OPD 3/23).

An annual construction total of $1,262 million for 1959 means that the industry's expansion and renewal program will have dropped to its slowest pace since 1955 when it just barely topped the $1 billion mark by $16 million. Last year, the chemical industry spent $1,320 million in capital improvements after reaching the peak of $1,724 million in 1957.

Other Surprises Noted

The estimates are contained in the latest quarterly survey of business expenditures on new plant and equipment conducted jointly by the Department of Commerce and the Securities & Exchange Commission and made public last week. The report contained these other surprises:

- Second quarter expenditures almost but not quite matched the estimate made by the experts at the start of the second quarter, but a recapituation of the first quarter spending showed a much deeper cut than was reported three months ago.
- The overall trend of the chemical industry appears to be running counter to the trend of all industry where the total for the year is expected to be slightly higher than was forecast last March.

Second quarter chemical industry expenditures are estimated in the latest report at $324 million which compares with the forecast in March of $337 million and the second quarter spending last year of $352 million.

First quarter spending is now estimated at $260 million as compared with the March estimate of $293 million and the first quarter 1958 total of $340 million. The $260 million represented a drop of

—Continued on page 42

Stauffer, Canada, Plans Salt Cake Storage Depot

Stauffer Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd., a subsidiary of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, will erect a bulk storage depot at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, as a distribution center for salt cake to serve the western Canadian pulp and paper industry.

The 5,000-ton depot will receive salt cake shipped by ocean liner from Stauffer's plant at Westend, Calif. Construction will begin at once and the depot will go into operation later this year.

Chemical Advising Poses a New Threat

In the chemical industry — where technical advice and services play no small role in dealings between chemical suppliers and consumers—a new threat poses for those suppliers who may not be treating all their customers alike.

It could be that such suppliers are inviting the attention of the Federal Trade Commission.

Last week the Supreme Court of the United States agreed unanimously with the trade commission that when a supplier discriminates in services as between his large customers and their small competitors it constitutes a violation of the Robinson-Patman act.

Also, the court agreed, the commission is privileged to proceed against the supplier without having to prove that the discriminatory practice has impaired competition, nor are the suppliers allowed the

—Continued on page 42

Anhydrous Ammonia Rates Approved East of Rockies

Reduced railroad freight rates on the movement of anhydrous ammonia between points east of the Rocky Mountains were authorized last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reduced rates have been in effect on a temporary basis since April 1, 1958, and the ICC merely confirmed, upon investigation, that the rates are reasonably compensatory and justified.

The new rates are embraced in fourth section applications Nos. 34504, 34649 and

—Continued on page 66

DuPont Shifts Detergent To New Delivered Status

The explosives department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has shifted its "Sodium CMC, detergent grade 10-D," from an f.o.b. to a delivered status.

DuPont says the shift is designed to simplify the price structure. Previously, prices were f.o.b. at the company's plant at Carney's Point, Del. The new delivered price will be 40 cents per pound east of the Rocky Mountains and 42 cents per pound west of the Rockies for carload and truckload shipments of CMC, detergent grade, 100 percent purity. The f.o.b. prices were 39½ cents per pound with freight equalized to the nearest producing point.

The Week's Price Changes

Cottonseed Oil, Lards, Nitrogenous Tankage, Tallow Advanced. l-Lysine Monohydrochloride, Mercury, Tankage Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Lard, cash, 1/5c. per lb. (p. 59).
Nitrogenous tankage, 50c. per unit-ton (p. 53).
Palm oil, spot, 3/20c. per lb. (p. 59).
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Soybean oil, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Tin, 1c. per lb. (p. 33).
Tin salts, ½c. to ¾c. per lb. (p. 33).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb. (p. 59).
Copra, $10 per ton (p. 59).
Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 53).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 59).
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, $1.05 per lb. (p. 49).
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 33).
Tankage, New York, Chicago,, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 53).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

June 12, 1959	June 5, 1959	June 13, 1958
110.34	110.29	109.82

Fair Trade Not Wanted: Dingle

Any law which permits one person to fix another's prices simply will not work. The American people do not want fair trade, and it cannot be rammed down their throats. That is the way Rep. John Dingle of Michigan put it last week in a minority report filed with the house on the Harris fair trade bill. The house interstate commerce committee recently voted to report the measure for passage but it has not been scheduled for consideration as yet by the leadership.

Rep. Dingle's minority report on the bill forms the basis for the opposition attack on the legislation.

Main Point: 'Price Rigging'

The main point of the opposition argument is that the bill is "price rigging pure and simple, detrimental to free competition" and therefore "has no place in our free enterprise economy."

In a long, detailed, and hard-hitting statement, Mr. Dingle argued that the constitutionality of the proposed law is doubtful; that it was an attempt to force the nation to accept a practice which had already been found to be against the constitutions of sixteen states; and that the bill would also ride roughshod over the domestic policy of four other states which have always refused to enact such legislation.

He called attention to the fact that not one consumer group that testified before the house committee favored the bill; that all labor and farm organizations were against it; as were all independent professors of economics and marketing who appeared to testify.

All federal agencies that testified were also strongly opposed to the measure. He added that reputable economists estimate the cost of the law at upwards of $12.4 billions a year.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE: W. K. Venatta, appointed manager of the manufacturing department of Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco.

Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone Cut

Antara Chemicals, sales division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has made a 40 percent price reduction on the new solid grade of polyvinyl pyrrolidone "PVP K-90." The material is now available at $1.80 per lb. in carload or trainload drum quantities. Antara will continue to supply PVP K-90 also as a 20 percent aqueous solution.

Phosphatic Fertilizer Prices Will Be Hiked by Monsanto

The inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., is hiking the price of its phosphatic fertilizer solutions $3 per ton, effective July 1.

According to Monsanto, this will bring the price (based on 75 percent phosphoric acid content) to $88 per ton, f.o.b., plant, with freight equalized with the nearest producing point. Higher labor and raw material costs are the reason for the advance, it was added.

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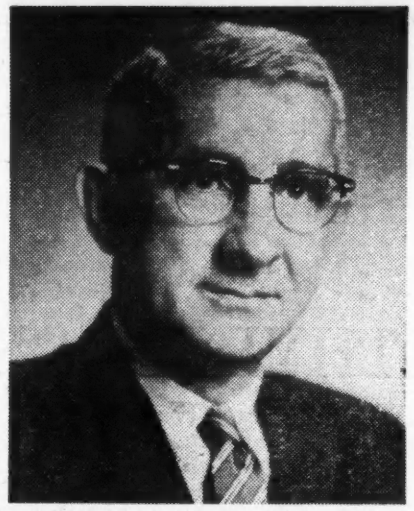

IN HIGHER OFFICIAL POSTS: Vincent W. Suellau (left) and Frank J. French (right), appointed executive vice-presidents of the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Suellau had been vice-president in charge of sales and Mr. French had been vice-president in charge of the division's production, mining, purchasing and industrial services activities.

Escambia Feels It Has a Winner In New Methacrylic Acid Process

With an eye toward getting into the methacrylate market within the next two years, Escambia Chemical Corporation this summer will start up a pilot plant at Wilton, Conn., for the production of methacrylic acid. It expects to get commercial methacrylate operations under way at a facility near Pensacola, Fla., by 1961. Later, if large-volume end-uses materialize for the acid, as current research indicates they will, Escambia will go commercial on methacrylic acid, too.

IN NEW OLIN POST: H. Webster Stull, named director of industrial relations by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, after having been labor counsel for the company.

The company is confident that it can keep step with the Big Three in this field —Rohm & Haas Company, Union Carbide Corporation and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. What it is banking on is a new process which bypasses methyl methacrylate to make the acid (the oxidation of isobutylene with nitric acid).

Present Acid Price Appraised

As Robert U. Haslanger, Escambia president, pointed out to OPD at a tour of the company's Wilton research center last week, the present price of methacrylic acid—45 cents a pound for tankcar quantities—is unrealistic if it's to move into the multi-million-pound class as a chemical process material.

Mr. Haslanger feels that it's a little too early to tell now just how low the acid price will have to go to command the attention of large-volume customers

However, of this he says he's certain: There are big markets just ahead for methacrylic acid. When they develop, he adds, Escambia will be there with a formidable economic edge—its new process which bypasses methyl methacrylate.

Escambia is jointly owned by Electric Bond & Share Company of New York and United Gas Corporation of Shreveport, La. Its executive headquarters are in New York.

Besides the Wilton research center, it has production facilities on Escambia Bay on the Gulf of Mexico—twenty miles east of Pensacola—where it manufactures anhydrous ammonia, nitric acid, polyvinyl chloride and methanol.

National Starch Buys Mexico Polymer Firm

National Starch & Chemical Corporation, New York, has purchased Polimeros S. A., a manufacturer of vinyl acetate polymers, located in Mexico City, Mexico. Donald Pascal, president of National Starch, said his company had been interested in the possibilities of Polimeros since its founding in 1954.

National Starch assisted in the design of the original plant and equipment and had licenesed Polimeros to manufacture polymers in Mexico.

Donald E. Reese, the founder of Polimeros S. A., will continue as president of the Mexican company, which will operate as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Production from this plant has been

—Continued on page 42

Armour Slates Expansion For New Nitrogen Facility

Armour & Co., Chicago, is proceeding with plans to expand the Festus, Mo., nitrogen plant it recently bought from Mississippi River Fuel Corporation. The firm expects to take over operation of the plant about June 30.

At the same time, Armour announced formation of a new division, Armour Agricultural Chemical Company. The new unit will include the firm's fertilizer, nitrogen and phosphate divisions.

Armour's new unit now produces an-

—Continued on page 66

Coaltar Color Program Is Set To Go Into Legal Arena Again But Officials Are Not Worried

The Food and Drug Administration's coaltar color enforcement program is being hauled into the legal arena again, but officials are unworried that the courts may upset their plans for new control legislation on color additives. Rather, their chief concern at the moment is an apparent disinterest in congress with the whole subject of colors. Focal point of the latest legal attack is the recent order of the FDA decertifying coaltar yellow Nos. 3 and 4 for use in foods.

At the moment, Chemical & Dyestuffs, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., has a case pending in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals challenging the agency's authority to rule out the use of these colors in foods entirely.

Had Appealed for Stay

The company appealed to the court last month for a stay of the FDA order just before it went into effect May 8. The petition asked the court to order FDA to fix safe tolerances for the colors and allow their continued use.

FDA replied that in view of the Supreme Court of the United States ruling in the Florida Citrus Exchange case it was without authority to set tolerances. FDA asked that the case be dismissed.

In acting on the challenge recently, the circuit court refused to grant either the company's request for stay of enforcement of the order or the FDA's motion for dismissal. As matters stand the case remains on the court's calendar for arguments during its next term opening in October, if the company desires to press for a final decision.

The court attack on the FDA's program came about the same time that a bill was introduced in the house to hold up the delisting of the two coaltar yellows. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri introduced the bill and it was referred to the house interstate commerce committee, but has been gathering dust since.

Similarly the FDA's general color additives control bill, which was forwarded to Speaker Rayburn on May 29 and promptly referred by the speaker to the house interstate commerce committee, has made little or no progress. It was not until June 9 that the bill was formerly introduced by Chairman Oren Harris of Arkansas and given a number, HR 7624. Normally, administration bills are introduced promptly on receipt.

All indications are that the bill faces some difficulty in getting through congress in its present form and it may be that this is the reason why it is not being

—Continued on page 35

Magnesium Silicate Unit Is Open in Butler, N. J.

American Industrial Chemical Company, a division of Amerace Corporation, has opened a new plant for production of synthetic magnesium silicate at Butler, N. J.

According to the firm, the plant is producing several grades of the silicate under the trade name, "Aicco-Sol."

The material is described by Amerace as a finely divided, free-flowing white powder. Among the principal uses of the silicate are removal of colors, odors, and other impurities from solvents, oils, fats, waxes, lube oils, and synthetic organic chemicals.

Chlorine Plant Bought By R. Gelb From FM&C

R. Gelb & Sons, Union, N.J., has purchased a 16 ton-per-day chlorine plant, located at Laurel, Md., from Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif.

The plant is reported to have a replacement value of $1.5 million. Food Machinery bought it from West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company a year ago.

Nelson C. White

IMC's Realignment Covers Men, Divisions

In a move to capitalize on new opportunities in markets here and abroad, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill., has realigned its principal product divisions and made several major shifts among its top executives.

The change, effective July 1, consolidates three top units into a streamlined agricultural chemicals division, in which fertilizer materials salesmen will sell IMC's full line. Previously each division had a separate sales force.

The reorganization plan establishes new responsibilities for two senior IMC vice-presidents.

Nelson C. White (pictured above) vice-president of the potash division, becomes vice-president in charge of long-range planning for agricultural chemicals.

George W. Moyers, vice-president of the phosphate division, becomes vice-president and special assistant to the president on agricultural chemicals assign-

—Continued on page 66

U.S.I. Promotes Four, Creates Three New Posts

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, has made sweeping promotions in its sales department.

Three men, Warren E. Johnson, Vincent D. McCarthy and George H. Stanton have been named to newly-created sales management posts while Thomas R. Drinkwater has been named to fill the post vacated by Mr. Johnson.

The newly-created posts, director of chemical sales, director of plastics sales and director of field sales, will be by Mr. Johnson, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Stanton, respectively.

Mr. Drinkwater has been named man-

—Continued on page 66

Phenol - Cresol Works Is Set for Washington

Northwest Petrochemical Corporation, Vancouver, Wash., plans to construct a phenol-cresol recovery plant and refinery at Anacortes, Wash.

The unit will be built adjacent to the Texaco and Shell Oil Company refineries at March's Point. Products from the chemical plant will be sold to plywood and adhesive manufacturers, and other industries in the Pacific northwest.

Yugoslavia Would Multiply Fertilizer Output by 2

Yugoslavia, which expects to produce only 312,500 tons of fertilizer in 1959, hopes to more than double this figure within the next two years.

Some 750,000 tons of fertilizer production are planned by 1961, reports the Yugoslavian Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade from Belgrade.

Key to the expansion project is the nation's five-year economic development plan, which calls for the construction of phosphate units by '61.

A nitrogen fertilizer plant is now being built near Pancevo. It will have a capacity of about 360,000 tons of lime-ammonium nitrate (20.5 percent nitrogen) annually. The raw material will be earth gas which will be piped in from South Banat, about thirty-five miles away.

The second nitrogen installation, under construction at Lukavac, will have an annual rated capacity of around 125,000 tons of lime-ammonium nitrate. The raw material will be cokeoven gas from the existing coking plant at Lukavac.

The third nitrogen fertilizer facility will be erected in Sisak with a capacity of about 125,000 tons of lime-ammonium nitrate a year. As basic raw material it will use refinery waste gases from the existing refinery at Sisak as well as earth gases which are found in abundance in the immediate area.

A superphosphate plant is being built at Prahovo as part of the Bor-Majdanpek combined system project. It will produce about 575,000 tons of superphosphate annually. The Prahovo unit will obtain sul-

—Continued on page 35

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Spencer, J. T. Baker Safety Award Winners

Spencer Chemical Company of Kansas City, Mo., and the J. T. Baker Chemical Company of Phillipsburg, N. J., are the winners of this year's Lammot duPont safety awards.

Bronze plaques were presented to C. Y. Thomas, senior vice-president of Spencer, and to Dr. J. R. Stevens, president of J. T. Baker, at last week's annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Spencer was first in the over 2 million man-hour category, while J. T. Baker was the leader in the plant group working less than 2 million man-hours a year.

Oil Additives Facility Is Started Up by Olin

A new facility for the manufacture of oil additives has started operation at the Doe Run, Ky., organic chemical plant of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. The oil additives are marketed under the trade name "Omavis."

The new "Omavis" facility at the Doe Run Plant has the advantage of exceptional shipping facilities, according to Olin. The plant, located on the Ohio River near Brandenburg, Ky., some forty miles southwest of Louisville, is near the crossroads of most of the major railroads and on a direct line of highways. A variety of organic chemicals are made at the Doe Run plant.

"Omavis" additives will be shipped from Doe Run in 8-10,000-gallon tankcars, 4-5,000-gallon tanktrucks, and 55-gallon drums.

"Omavis" additives raise the viscosity index and depress the pour point of multigraded motor oils, automatic transmission fluids, and conventional oils.

Prior to commercial release, "Omavis" additives underwent five years of bench and field testing. Performance has been demonstrated in all the accepted engine tests.

Firestone in Strong Bid To End 2-Month Strike

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company is making a strong bid to end the strike that has kept its plants shut down for the past two months.

The Akron, Ohio, rubber firm stopped negotiations with the AFL-CIO United Rubber Workers late last week to tender an offer (described by Firestone as an "excellent proposal") for the union's consideration.

The move came just two days after Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the only other major holdout against agreement with the Union, resolved its differ-

—*Continued on page 67*

Shell Chemical Names Aid

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has named James M. Seldon assistant to the president. Formerly assistant to the vice-president of marketing, Mr. Seldon will operate in the field of trade relations.

MCA Gets a Grim Warning: Deals That Strengthen Russia Can Defeat the Free World

Trade deals that strengthen Russia's industrial machine can lead to the defeat of the free world, if continued. This grim warning comes from O. V. Tracy, vice-president of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. Speaking before the eighty-seventh annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, Mr. Tracy declared that Soviet offers of increased trade and peaceful competition are part of Russia's new strategy of conquest.

"Our course," he asserted, "is clearly drawn. American industry must not surrender its advanced processes and equipment to Soviet Russia. And we must continue to urge our allies to reject deals designed to strengthen the Soviet industrial machine.

Why the New Soviet Economic Front?

Mr. Tracy, who is chairman of MCA's trade policy advisory committee, told the chemical manufacturers that Soviet leaders established a new economic front in the cold war "because America and NATO took a firm stand against armed threats" and because military adventures "could easily develop into thermonuclear war."

The peaceful tone of recent trade overtures from the Kremlin "should not blind us to Soviet motives," Mr. Tracy declared.

Russia wants advanced manufacturing processes from the West, he said, and advanced equipment to use as models for its own production lines. It does not want to import products its people need; it wants chemical, nuclear and electronic equipment.

The Russians used a similar trade gambit in the 1930's, according to the Esso executive and "gained years in economic development by tapping the advanced technology in the west."

"As soon as they got what they wanted," he said, "trade with the outside world was cut off practically overnight.

"They are making the same demands today.

"It is the ultimate in inconsistency to support or finance the industrial expansion of a nation whose expressed goal is to destroy us."

"The concept of normal trade with the Communists is a delusion," Mr. Tracy contended. For nearly all of the last forty years, he said, Russia "has been virtually a hermit kingdom, cut off by choice from the trade of the world."

Meanwhile, its infrequent trading ven-

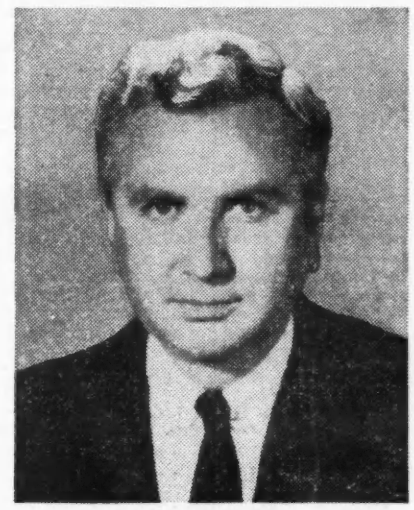
—*Continued on page 68*

FM&C Plasticizers' Flow Escapes Fire Interruption

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation expects no significant interruption in its plasticizers business as a result of the fire which damaged company installations at Nitro, W. Va., last week.

The various plasticizers, which were produced in equipment damaged by the fire, will be temporarily made in spare facilities located in other portions of the plant.

Production of other materials, such as "Dapon" resins and aluminum chloride, will continue in full production. Although material in process was destroyed, stored material was not. The fire started when chemical fumes escaped into the atmosphere from a distillation unit.



John T. Connor

Connor of Merck Is MCA's New President

Manufacturing Chemists' Association at its eighty-seventh annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., elected John T. Connor chairman of its board of directors. Mr. Connor is president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J.

He succeeds Harry B. McClure, vice-president of Union Carbide Corporation, New York. Dr. David H. Dawson, vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., replaces Mr. Conner as chairman of MCA's executive committee.

John E. Hull, full-time president and a director of the association, was re-elected.

Elected as MCA vice-presidents were Thomas S. Nichols, chairman of the board of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation,

—*Continued on page 50*

Republic Creosoting, Reilly Elect Edwards as Chairman

Carleton B. Edwards has been elected to the newly-created position of, and will remain active as chairman of the board of directors of Republic Creosoting Company and its subsidiary, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, both of Indianapolis, Ind.

Peter C. Reilly has been elected president of the two companies, and Thomas E. Reilly, continuing as vice-president, will also serve as treasurer. Republic Creosoting Company was incorporated in 1905 by their father, the late P. C. Reilly, sr.

Italian Chemicals Slump but Future Still Looks Good

Italy should have no real reason to worry about the future of its chemical business. Right now the industry is showing a somewhat slower rate of growth than had recently been apparent, but this is considered only temporary—a plateau period that should be followed by greater expansion of capacity as well as range of products.

That is the way the picture stacks up in a Department of Commerce analysis, just released as another of the agency's chemical and rubber industry reports.

Great Strides in Technology

Great strides are being made in technological development and better products and processes are being developed, says the Commerce data, also making note of the fact that research efforts are being intensified.

Foreign trade for the Italian chemical people will also have better opportunities to overcome past deficits and gain a more important place on the international market, it is pointed out.

The government report deals mostly with figures for 1957, a year in which the Italian chemical industry did not maintain the high rate of growth that characterized it during 1953-56.

During the year 1957, total production was only 4 percent higher than in 1956, compared with a 7.8 percent increase for all manufacturing. However, Italy did retain its position as the fourth largest chemical producer in western Europe, after West Germany, the United Kingdom and France.

Another cheering note about the Italian industry is that despite a general slowing down in production of basic chemicals such as sulfuric acid, there were heavy increases in petrochemicals, plastics and pharmaceuticals and the industry is generally confident about the future.

The chemical foreign trade deficit decreased considerably from that in 1956. The largest share of imports, as in 1956,

—*Continued on page 67*

Tire Pricing Practices Under Fire From FTC

Pricing practices of fifteen tire and tube producers—today constituting some of the chemical industry's best customers because of their heavy purchases of chemicals for synthetic rubber manufacture—have been placed under a cloud of doubtful legality.

The Federal Trade Commission is charging the producers, whose $2 billion of annual sales represents substantially all of the tire business of the country, and their two trade associations, with conspiracy to fix prices.

At issue is the zone system of pricing

—*Continued on page 35*

Purdue Scholarship Set Up

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, Ardsley, N.Y., has helped establish a scholorship fund at Purdue University in honor of C. C. Alexander, who died in an airplane crash last month. Mr. Alexander was research manager of the firm and was an alumnus of Purdue.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, June 22-26.

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 8-10.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Grand hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich., June 14-17.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 16.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Gordon Research Conferences, international science seminars, "Separation and Purification," Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; "Chemistry and Physics of Liquids," New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H., "Lipide Metabolism," Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., June 15-19.

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-17.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Glasgow, Scotland, July 6-11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 12 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p. bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10 45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32 00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.38 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .63 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld, lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms. l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar USP Kobe No 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl Alanine, dms. works ..... lb 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. 28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 1.85

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.28 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls. same basis. lb 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works, lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. 17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.73 - 3.48
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs.21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .0495 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570 - .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2380 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2170 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., cl., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.03 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes			ret.	returnable
C	centigrade	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	S.E.	southeast
		indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cs.	cases			t.w.	tank wagons
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point		
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
di-	dextrolaevo	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w.w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Ammonium Bichromate—Ash Black

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, 450-lb. bbl., frt. equald lb. .45 - —
100 lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., works—100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dl-basic, bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dl-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms. lb. 17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .23 - .25
USP, powd., bbls lb. .28 - .32
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .85 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 86.60 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61.60 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm kilo 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).

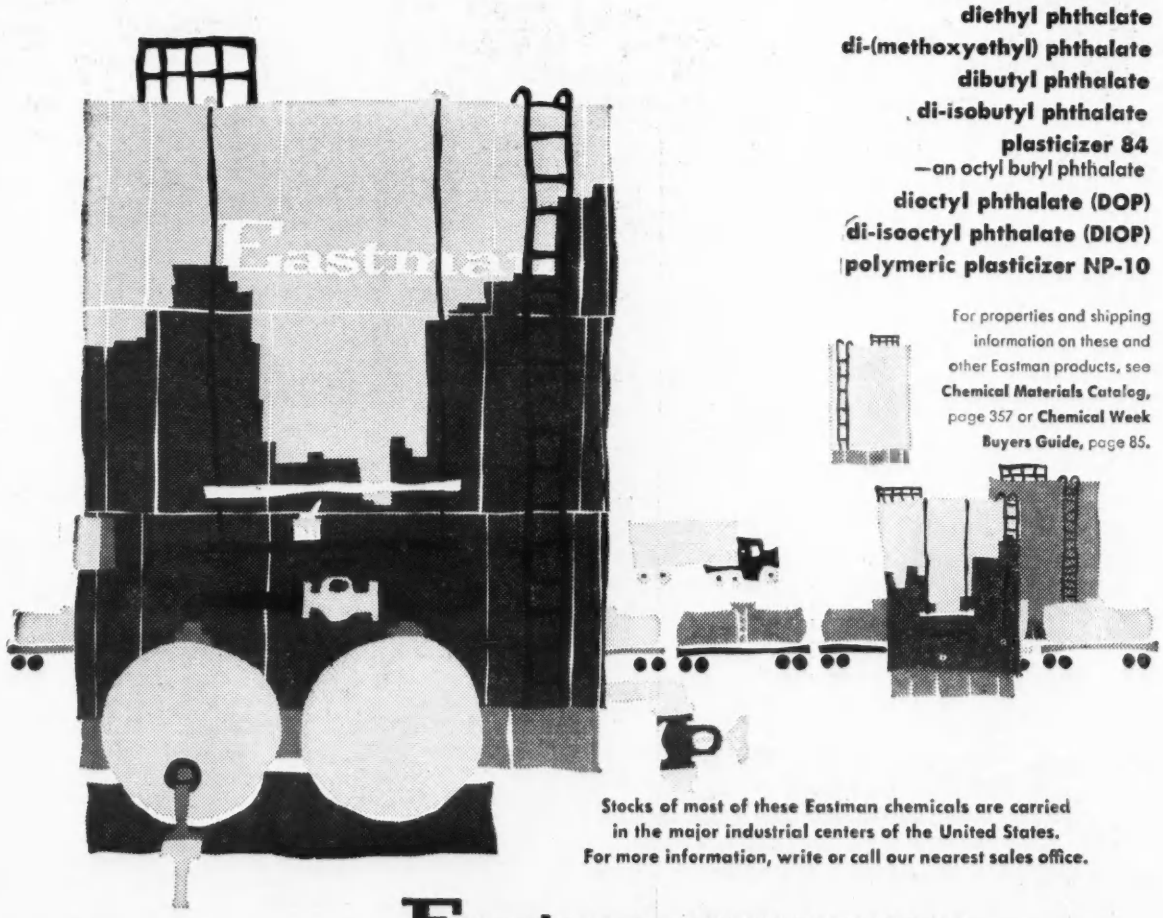
for the Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer industry

• solvents
acetone
ethyl acetate
isopropyl acetate
isobutyl acetate
n-butyl acetate
2-ethylisohexyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
Tecsol®
(95% proprietary ethyl alcohol)

• film formers
cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate

• modifier
sucrose acetate isobutyrate (SAIB)

• plasticizers
dimethyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dibutyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
plasticizer 84
—an octyl butyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
polymeric plasticizer NP-10



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 357 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 85.

Stocks of most of these Eastman chemicals are carried in the major industrial centers of the United States. For more information, write or call our nearest sales office.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J..ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy..gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09¼- —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy..ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy..ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins.....oz. 5.73 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.....oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns...lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. .....lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. .....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm.lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs....lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. .....lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. .....lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. .....lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns..lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. ..lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns..lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. ..lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. .....lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. .....lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse..ton.92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works. lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.....lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district ....gal. .31 - —
Chicago district .....gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district .....gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ....gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district ....gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district .....gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. .....gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. .....lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld. lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots .....lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. .....lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald..lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald..lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald..lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms..lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. .....lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms..lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald..lb. .22½- .23½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area..lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride. (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns.....lb.48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots....lb.48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.75 -13.75
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthol-amine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.)
Biotin, cryst., bots. .....gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. .....lb. 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. .....lb. 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars .....lb. 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots....lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst. dms. ...lb. 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms.lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. .....lb .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. .....lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. .....lb .45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE—A VERSATILE INORGANIC CHEMICAL. Magnesium oxide is a necessary ingredient in the production of acetate rayon and insulating products. In sulphite pulping operations, it decreases stream pollution; it is a stabilizer in synthetic rubber manufacture and a filler in plastics. More and more high-purity magnesia refractories are being used in open hearth furnaces for increasing steel production capacity. Magnesia supplies the magnesium ion in animal feed supplements, and it is finding application as a fuel oil additive to reduce boiler scale. And there are many other uses for Michigan Chemical Corporation's chemically active magnesium oxide. Call on our technical consultants to help you with magnesia applications.

NEW MgO PLANT. Our new seawater magnesia plant, under construction at Port St. Joe, Florida, will greatly increase our production capacity. If you use calcined magnesite, magnesium oxide and related products in *any* quantity, call Michigan Chemical. We are now scheduling future deliveries from the new plant and invite your inquiry at this time.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For complete listing of Michigan Chemical products, see your copy of Chemical Materials Catalog or Chemical Week Buyers Guide.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

624 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

M-58-4

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia unit-ton. 6.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 15-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms lb 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic:
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 -10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton 41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½% bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton 56.50 - —
powd., 99½% bgs., c.l., works. ton 52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.50 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.99% bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs. c.l. works. ton 160.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton 185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 133.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.29 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 102.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.07 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ton 141.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .95 - 1.05

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl taurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

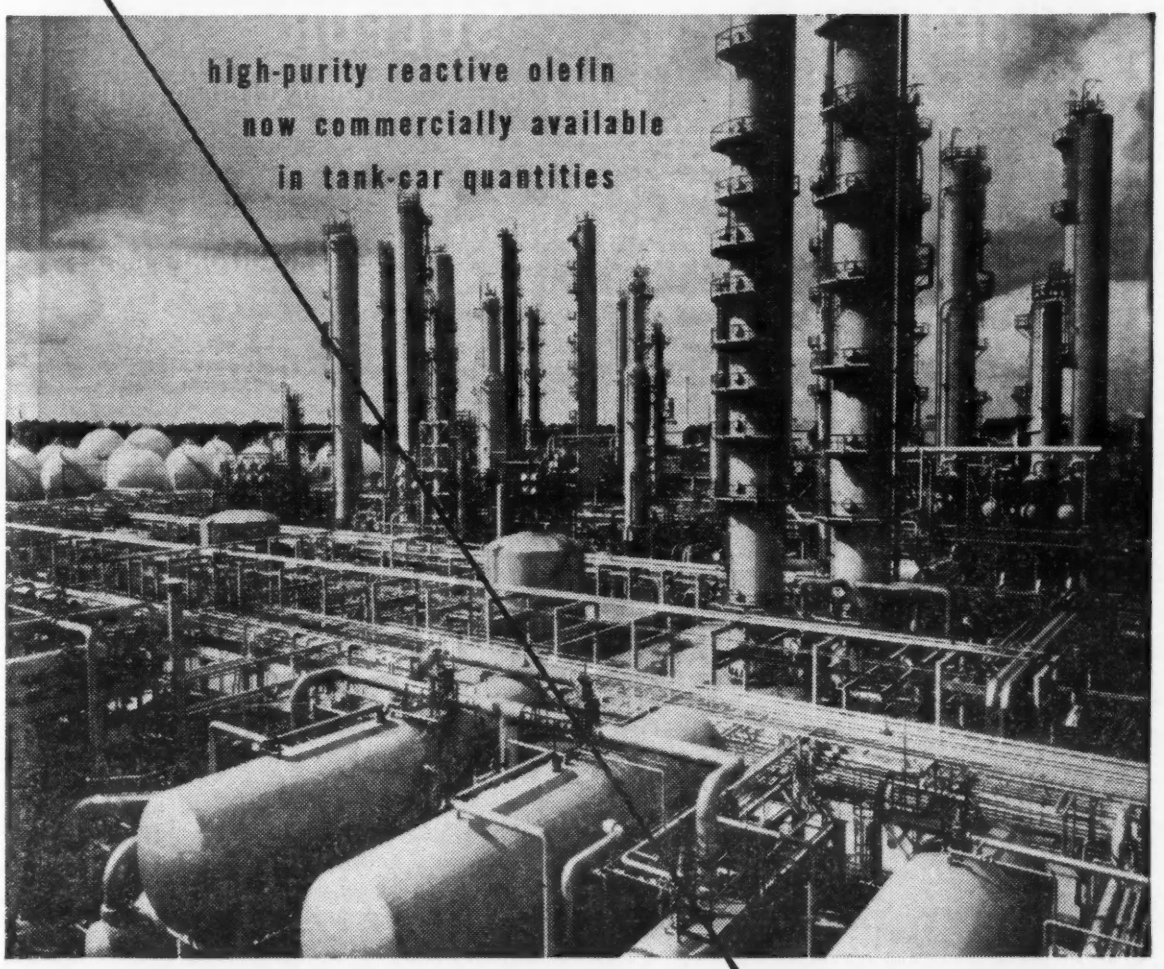
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms. lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.49 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 37.80 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½ - —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 77.70 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton. 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd. 100-lb dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton. 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 41.50 -45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
Refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .20½ - .21
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24¼
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .27½ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
Castor oil, dom., dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
Castor oil, No. 3, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .17½ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .43
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .558
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 - .603
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .593
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —

Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms. l.c.l lb. .24½- —
tech flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 120 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium, blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .72 - —
Ceylon No. "0000" bgs. lb. .85 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50

Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 3.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. .54 - .60
Java-type, dms. lb. .60 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00

Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l. ex dock net-ton 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse net-ton 60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1.6, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .39 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .43 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.38 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —

n-BUTENE-1 (95% minimum)



Substantial commercial production of pure n-Butene-1 at an attractive price should stimulate application research on its many useful reactions.

n-Butene-1 undergoes a wide range of polymerization, copolymerization, hydration, alkylation, oxidation and hydroformylation (oxo process) reactions—many having significant commercial petrochemical possibilities.

We will welcome the opportunity to work with you on the broader uses of n-Butene-1. We also invite inquiries for specifications, price and delivery quotations on

ISOBUTYLENE (99+% pure)
n-BUTENE-2 (95% minimum)
BUTADIENE
DIISOBUTYLENE
TRIISOBUTYLENE

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

CMC—o-Dichlorobenzene

CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works, ton 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber bulk, works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co. dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .70½- .75½
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .21¾ Nom.
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .19¼- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .28 - .29
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .50 - .55
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3485- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3635- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44¾- .45¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30½- .31
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4030- .4330
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .31¼- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .48½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1920- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.80 - 15.30
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.80 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.15 - 32.15
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. lb. 252.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. lb. 247.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 - 11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1873- .19
tanks lb. .1673- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton 62.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅛ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .12⅞- .13
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12½ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .12½ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅛- .18⅜
tanks lb. .16⅛- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —

COPPER

COPPER SULFATE
Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

COPPER CARBONATE
55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades

CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in polyethylene lined drums or bags.

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID
All Grades and strengths from 60° Baume through the various Oleums.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb cylinders.

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

PARA TOLUENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control and strict uniform consistency.

For Further Information or Samples, Make Request On Your Firm's Letterhead.

TENNESSEE CORPORATION
617-629 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

IRON

FERRIC IRON SULFATE
Partially hydrated free flowing granular. Available in bags or bulk.

ZINC

MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

ZINC OXIDE
Secondary.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE
65% $MnSO_4$.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn, SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade ... NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds; fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

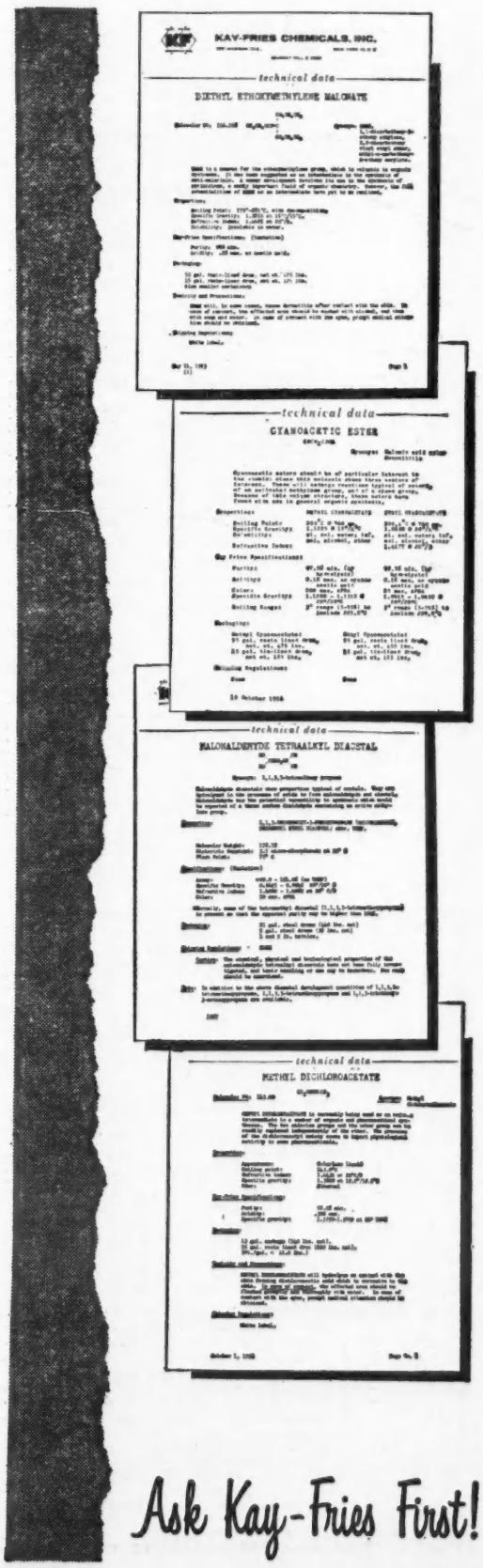
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, t.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A, E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼ - .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½ - .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼ - .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ - .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .43 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms 100 lbs.15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —

Diacetyl, flavor grade bots	lb.	4.30 -	4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½ -	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½ -	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13 -	—
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½ -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½ -	—
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.93½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.00 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.98 -	—
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.93 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.94 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.91 -	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.10 -	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.87½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.91 -	—

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.81 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.85 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.79 -	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29 -	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms. c.l. dvd E.	lb.	.28½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½ -	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.68½ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65½ -	—
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½ -	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53 -	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½ -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24½ -	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½ -	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—



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180 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 6-0661

p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½ - —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works, lb .54 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .43½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l. works, lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
Didecyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks 2,000 gals., lb .26 - —
Dieldrin dms. dlvd lb 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbiturie acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene dms. t.l. frt alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate dms. c.l. works lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 - —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms lb 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms, ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .15½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms. works lb 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram lb. .037 - .038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb 1.09 - —
Diisobutyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Diisobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks same basis lb. 29 - —
Diisobutylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Diiso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Diiso-octyl schacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½ - .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Diisopropanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l., dlvd lb 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 1.225 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
70% dms c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. 68½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 69½ - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. 66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate dms. c.l. works, lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l. works, lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks frt equald 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt alld. lb. 28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works, lb .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C. dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C. dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
dms. l.c.l works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l. works, lb. 61¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .62¼ - —
tanks, works dlvd lb. .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane dms. c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l. dlvd. E, lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms, l.c.l. works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. 79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .65 - 85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. 51¾ - —
dms. l.c.l works lb. 53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt alld lb. 49 - —
bgs, smaller lots, frt alld lb. 50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. 17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt alld lb. 69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld lb 70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. 20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .194 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 - 17.60
No 2 lb 15.65 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 - 17.60
No 2 lb 19.60 - 22.85
No 3 lb 31.20 - 35.00
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 - 7.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 9.15 - 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb and 1 lb lots, dlvd:—
No 18 lb. 23.60 - 24.00
No 19 lb 15.00 - 15.45
No 21 lb 3.90 - 4.35
No 22 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No 23 lb. 24.15 - 24.65
No 33 lb. 17.00 - 17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No 7 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No 1 cns lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd No.
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22510 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23300 Red, 4BX, conc. lb. 1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.61 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
35600 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42160 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
43[illegible] Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 - —
53005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb. 3.53 - —
62010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 - —
62615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
63825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.35 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —

Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.50 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 - 20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 - 21.86
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld E lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld E lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works, lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate cns. lb 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute ACS dms lb. .27 - —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 34½ - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l. dlvd. lb. .23¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475 - .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½ - —

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .51 - —
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .57 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Tech., dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27 00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.125.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0403- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fil. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —

Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Soap grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.19.50 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.20.50 -22.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
63 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - —
173-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 28 - —
267-298, bgs., c l. dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.85 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, gram. .15 - .27
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- —
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.l.f. lb. .17 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅛- —

THORIUM, RARE EARTH and YTTRIUM

Chemicals and Metals

RARE EARTH SALTS

from our general production process, supplied as oxides, fluorides, chlorides and other compounds

GADOLINIUM SALTS
NEODYMIUM SALTS
YTTRIUM CONCENTRATES
BARNESITE®—Special Rare Earth Oxide lens-polishing agent
SAMARIUM-GADOLINIUM CONCENTRATES
RARE EARTH SALTS, technical
CEROX®—(Optical Grade Cerium Oxide) for glass and granite polishing
SAMARIUM SALTS
THORIUM SALTS
CERIUM SALTS
DIDYMIUM SALTS—(All the Rare Earths except Cerium)

The purchase and sale of all thorium salts are under the jurisdiction of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Application for a purchase license should be directed to Licensing Controls Branch, Atomic Energy Commission at 1901 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

SALTS OF HIGHLY PURIFIED RARE EARTHS

most of which are produced by the Ion Exchange process

YTTRIUM	PRASEODYMIUM	EUROPIUM	DYSPROSIUM	THULIUM
LANTHANUM	NEODYMIUM	GADOLINIUM	HOLMIUM	YTTERBIUM
CERIUM	SAMARIUM	TERBIUM	ERBIUM	LUTETIUM

HIGH PURITY RARE EARTH METALS

YTTRIUM	CERIUM	NEODYMIUM	EUROPIUM	TERBIUM	HOLMIUM
LANTHANUM	PRASEODYMIUM	SAMARIUM	GADOLINIUM	DYSPROSIUM	ERBIUM
	THULIUM	YTTERBIUM	LUTETIUM	THORIUM	

Write for Technical Information

Lindsay Thorium, Rare Earth and Yttrium Chemicals and Metals are available for immediate shipment. Technical and cost data will be supplied promptly on request.

PLEASE ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO

TRONA

LINDSAY CHEMICAL DIVISION

American Potash & Chemical Corporation

250 ANN STREET • WEST CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

OFFICES: CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • NEW YORK • PORTLAND (ORE.) • ATLANTA • COLUMBUS (O.) • SHREVEPORT

Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb 20½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb 21¼- —
tanks, works lb 18 —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst. 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- .07⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- .06⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York. ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

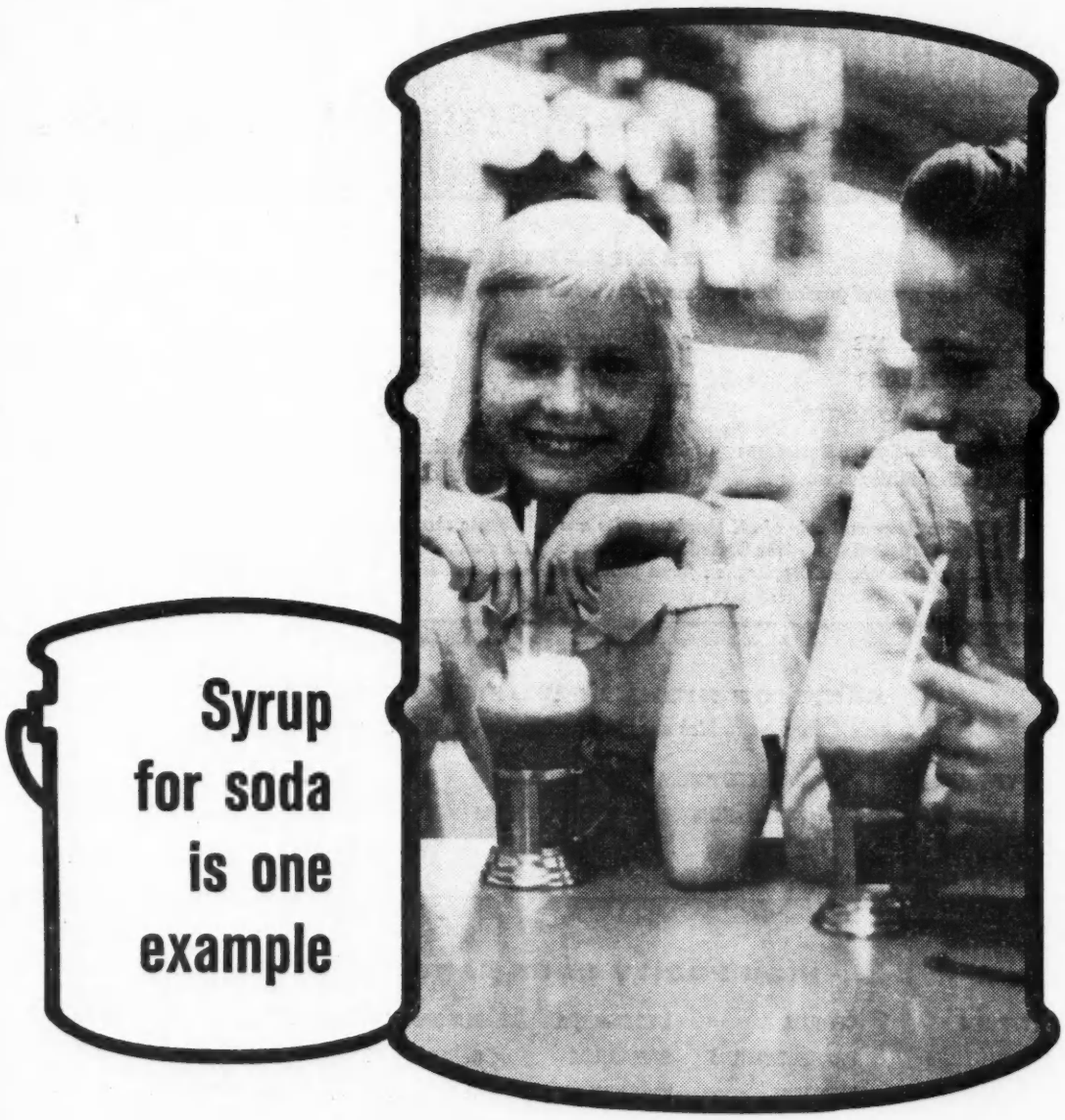
H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .38
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 45%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .08 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32¼
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb lots, same basis.
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —



There's a USS steel container to meet almost every shipping need

Pure and protected, ingredients for many of our foods journey from supplier to processor in containers of steel. Whatever product you ship, its purity is secure in a USS steel drum or pail. USS shipping containers guard your product in a rugged, durable shell of steel. They're precision-made, precision-lined and spotlessly clean, and they're ready to be decorated with your full-color trademark, design or merchandising message.

Whether you ship food or chemicals, paint or petroleum, seven USS plants and sales offices as well as nine sales representatives can help you select the best steel shipping container for your product. Select from a variety of drums and pails, with many kinds of closures, in carbon or stainless steel. Carbon steel containers are available with regular or special linings. Find the right steel shipping container for your product in the largest and most varied line available . . . the USS line.

Plants and Sales Offices: Los Angeles, Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

Sales Representatives: Great Western Chemical Co., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash. • Tyler-Dawson Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla. • J. A. Bauer, Cincinnati, Ohio. • Matteson-Van Wey, Inc., Detroit, Mich. • Midway Can Co., St. Paul, Minn. • Wm. B. Tabler Co., Louisville, Ky. • F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C. • R. B. Huber, Boston, Mass.

United States Steel Products
Division of
United States Steel

USS TRADEMARK

Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York, lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .73 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, cms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.90
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .80
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls. lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald, lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald, lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald, lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. 18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb 3.50 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.25 —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb .27 .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb .24 .26
hydrous, dms., works lb .23 .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .08425- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, ogs. lb .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. 65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00

largest selection of grades and granulations

FOREMOST®

lactose

- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
- LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE

By using the correct grade and granulation of Lactose for each product you improve the efficiency of your operation with substantial reductions in *cost*. Let us help you in your selection by sending you samples and information about the most complete line of milk sugars available.

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WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

A world-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 • —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 • —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 • —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 • —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 • —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 • —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 • .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 • —
Lead, red., 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 • —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 • —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 • .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 • —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.70 • 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.25 • 9.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 • 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 • 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 • —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 • .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 • .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 • —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 • —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 • —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 • 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 • 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 • 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.70 • 4.35
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 • —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 • 4.00
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.10 • 4.80
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 • —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 • 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 • —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 • —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 • .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. Nominal
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 60.00 • —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .17 • .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms lb. .2200- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 • 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 • 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 • —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 • .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 • —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 • —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 • —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 • 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 • —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 • —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .38 • .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 • —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25 dms. or more lb. 4.95 • —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 2.20 • —
No. 2, whole bls. lb. 1.75 • —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.65 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 • 15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37¼
heavy, fib dms lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 • 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 • .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 • 80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 • —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25¼
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality – *the highest* – for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .28 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 • 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼ • —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾ • —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 • .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese borate tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½ • —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾ • —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½ • —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms, same basis ton.152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ • —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ • —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 • —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾ • —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼ • —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 • —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .55 • .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 • .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 • .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼ • .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .31 • —
Menadione USP, bots. gram. .044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07½ • —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.00 • —
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 • 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 • —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.93 • —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.73 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 • —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 • —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask lb.242.00 -244.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ • —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 • .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½ • .80
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .83 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd. gal. .51½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½ • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 • —
zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½ • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd.gal. .34 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah, Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 • —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 • —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).

Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. lb. 1.25 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 • —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 • —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½ • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½ • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 • .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½ • —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ • —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ • —

Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .63 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 • 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.03 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22¼ • —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ • —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾ • —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ • —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ • —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.53 • 1.80

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ • —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 • .40
Methyl glucoside, tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½ • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 • 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ • —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —

Quality . . . uniformity . . . dependable service

COASTAL LEMON OIL USP

Pure California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction . . . perhaps we can help you.

VENTURA PROCESSORS, Ventura, California

DISTRIBUTED BY:

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., 417 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth 2, N. J.
R. D. Webb & Co., Inc., 137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut
Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .... lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —

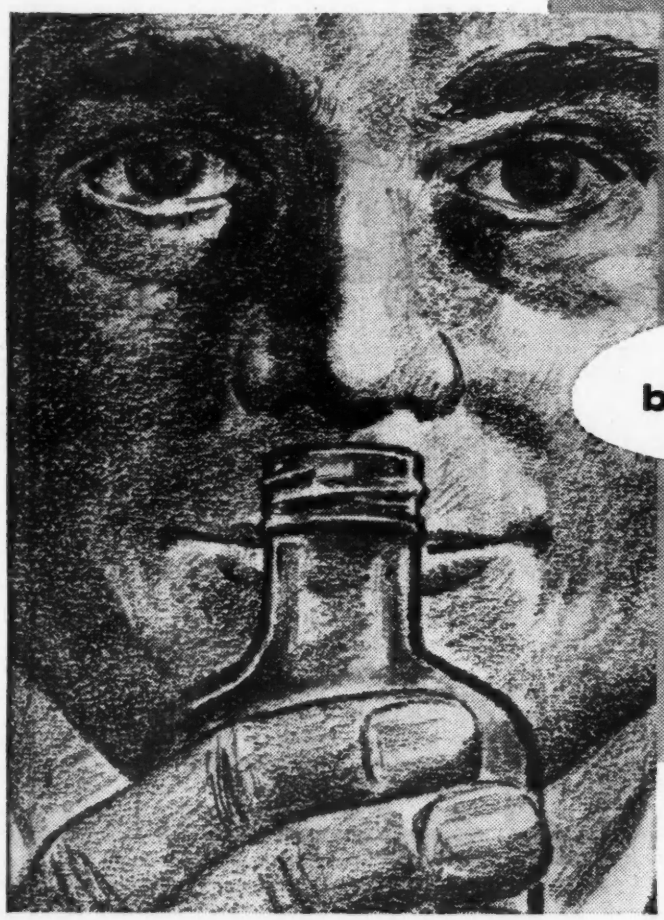
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. ..... lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E ....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11

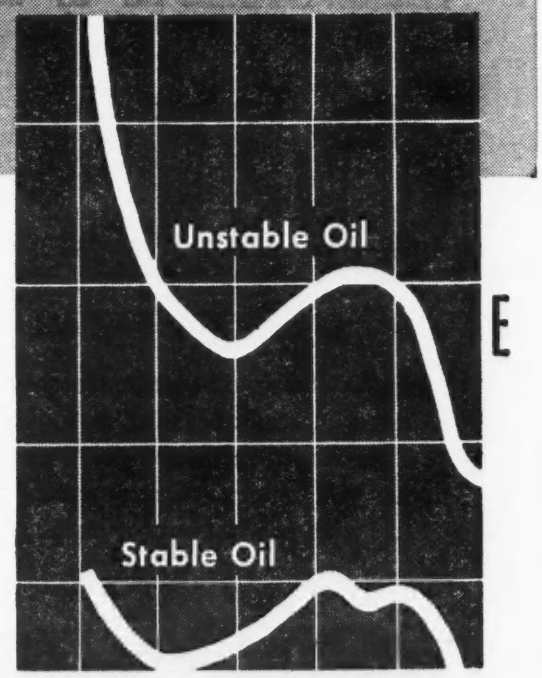
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89¼- —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .68½- —

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .32 - —
Newark ..... gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. ..... gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey., New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex .. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .20 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .20½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23½- —
Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- — —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Providence ..... gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans ... gal. .11¾- .12
tanks, New York ..... ga' ..6 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. ..... lb. .38 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono)
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
30-33% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. ... lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. ... lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. ..... lb. 26 - .27
Morphine, cns. ..... oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. ... oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. ... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. ..... oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. ..... lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- .34
tanks ..... lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs. ..... lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles ... gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .18 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 ..... gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. 21½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .299 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .15½- —
Newark ..... gal. .20½- —
New York ..... gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald. lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis ... lb. .05 - —
Imp., 76°, bgs., large lots ... lb. .05½ Nom.





Scientific Control of

WHITE OIL
Light Stability

Before Penn-Drake's successful application of *Spectrophotometric Control,* White Oils sometimes contained minute amounts of certain impurities. These, upon exposure to light, decompose and impart an objectionable odor to the oils.

Now, Penn-Drake eliminates these impurities which heretofore eluded detection by ordinary analysis.

The Result: Penn-Drake consistently provides the highest order of light stability and purity in White Oils.

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY

Butler, Pennsylvania

Branches: Cleveland, Ohio and Edgewater, N.J.

Naphthalene refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½	—
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works	lb	5.50	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)			
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see ? acid)			
Naringin, fib, dms	lb.	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	.35
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.29	.32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28	.31
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.25	—
fib, dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.30	—
Tech., fib, dms	gram.	.14	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots.	lb.	425.00	575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00	—
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.55	2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.68½	.75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.78¼	.85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls, dlvd	lb.	.37	.45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls, works	lb.	.32½	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	.36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted	kilo.	8.00	—
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	8.00	—
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms, frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd	kilo.	6.00	—
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10¼	—
Nikethamide, chys	lb.	5.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E	100 lbs.	5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	6.05	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.55	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.05	7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99	—
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36	—
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.72	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	.40¼
Ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40½	.42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.88	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N	unit.	1.20	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	4.50	Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works	unit-ton.	3.10	.50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26¼	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.			
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works	lb.	.26½	—
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.28	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.28	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.			
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs.	lb.	1.35	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.46	—
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns.	lb.	9.50	15.75
West Indian, cns.	lb.	9.50	15.75
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.15	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	.23

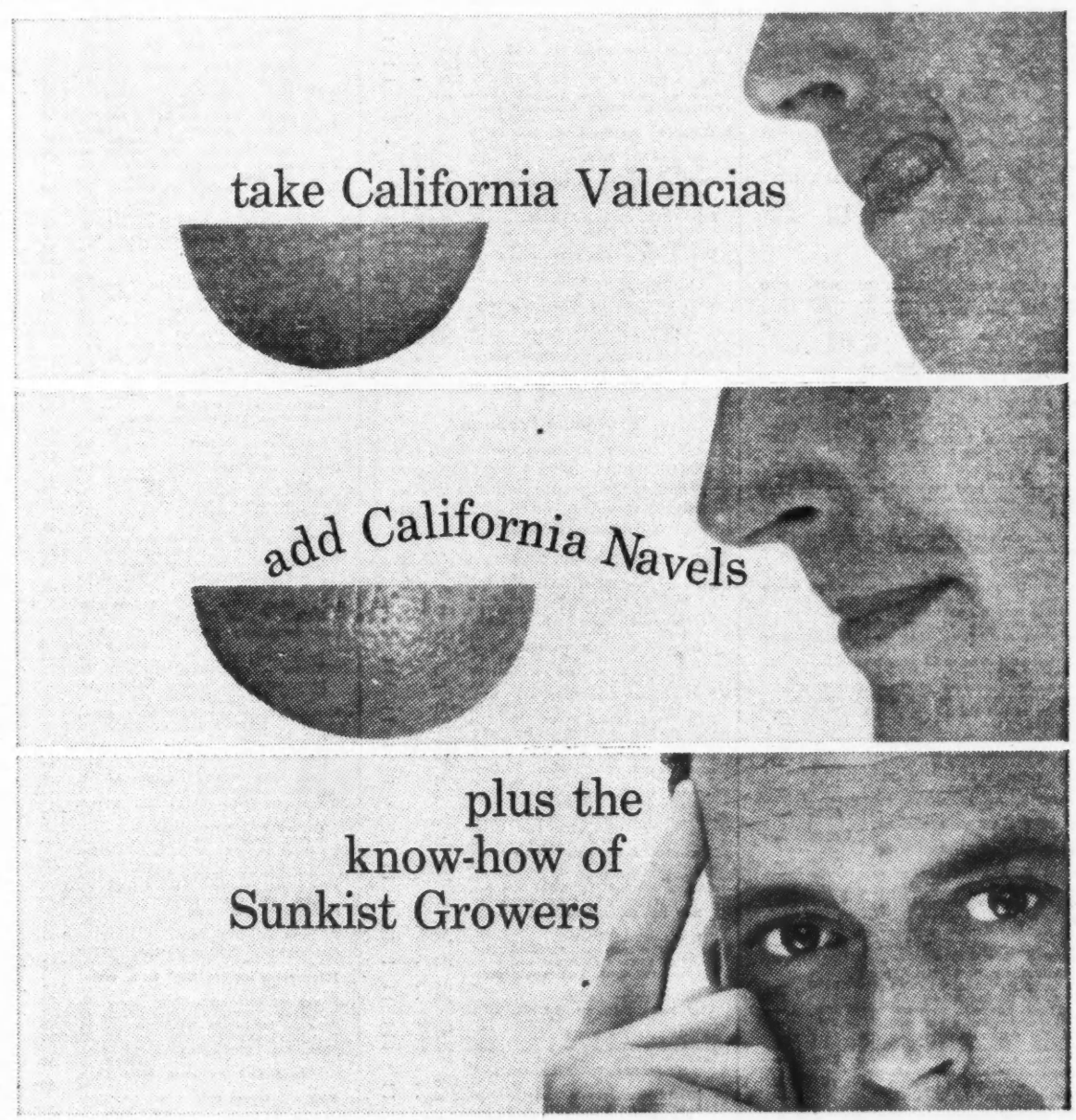
O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum, oil, dms.	lb.	.41	.65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J	gal.	.20	—
Borger Tex.	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.41½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.39	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Octyl phenol in dms, 11c. higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.	lb.	.22	.22½
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.18½	.21
tanks	lb.	.16	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.17¼	.19¾
tanks	lb.	.14¾	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.14½	.14¾
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.13½	.13¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.13	.20
Tears, cs.	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots.	lb	5.00	7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms. spot, duty-paid	gal.	2.40	2.60
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
California, cns., dms	lb.	.85	.90
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.70	1.25
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.25	5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms.	lb.	3.25	3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	.65	.70
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.18	.20
Sweet	lb.	.35	.38



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Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	1.80	2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.65	—
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid)			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol)			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)			
Ouabain, USP, bots.	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.76	.77
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.82	.83
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	.18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.18¼	.18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld.,	lb	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb lots, works,	lb	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.	lb.	.1630-	.1730
tanks	lb.	.1365-	—
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.	lb.	15¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	13¾	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns	lb.	3.75	4.00
Papain, NF, powd.	lb.	5.00	7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.,	oz	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs	lb.	.34	.35
Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)			
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).			
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid)			
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).			
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).			
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).			
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Para toner, red, bbls.	lb	1.21	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb	1.35	—
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0655-	—
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0765-	—
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0765-	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM			
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy	gal.	.14	—
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)			
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.0955-	—
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1155-	.1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse	lb.	.167	—
bgs., t.c.l. ex whse	lb.	.182	—
USP-X, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.19	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20	—
fib dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21½	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).			
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.84	—
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.			
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.50	.55
mills	ton.	63.00	—
Patchouli oil, imp., cns	lb.	4.80	5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)			
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.00	—
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs.,	mills	ton.	53.00	—
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.13¼	—
Refd., dms.	lb.	.16¾	.19
tanks	lb.	.16¾	—
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls.	lb	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade.	lb.	1.28	—
Imp., Danish, ex whse	lb.	1.28	—
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk. 1,000,000 units.		.027	.028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.027	.028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.30	3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	22½	.29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.			
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy.	gal.	.14	—
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb	6.00	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs	lb.	.24¾	—
black, Lampong, bgs	lb.	.24½	—
Red, Funtuas, bgs	lb.	.30	—
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.30	—
Santaka, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
Sudanese, bgs	lb.	.36	—
White, Muntok, bgs	lb.	.45	—
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms	lb.	.70	.75
Imp., USP., bls	lb.	.85	—
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.	lb.	3.70	4.65
Redist., USP, dms.	lb.	3.90	5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¾	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd.	lb.	.12¼	—
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.55	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.06	—
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms	lb.	2.45	3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.08125-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10125-	.11375
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05875-	—
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07125-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09125-	.10375
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04875-	—
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.08625-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10625-	.12
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06735-	—
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.09125-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11125-	.125
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06875-	—
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07125-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.095-	.10375
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04875-	—
Petroleum plicn (see Asphalt, petroleum).			

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	.17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.91	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93	—
p-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	1.05	—
dms., same basis	lb.	1.08	—
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	—
Phenobarbital Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).			
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms. frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.16¾	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis.	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	—
dms., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	1.30	—
250-lb. dm., same basis	lb.	1.35	—
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms. t.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms. t.l.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
NF, fib. dms., t.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
fib. dms., t.l.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.95	—
100%, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns.	lb	1.25	1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works	lb.	27.00	37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E.	lb.	3.45	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	3.80	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Phenylenediamine, comt., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	1.40	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77	—
Phenylethyl acetate bots.	lb	1.30	1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.	lb	1.14	1.50
Standard, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.70	1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).			
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms.	lb.	1.45	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	2.10	—
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.48	.50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.38½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾	.26
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.33¼	.37
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.23¾	.25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
Tech., fib dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).			
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works	lb.	.15½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton		5.16	—
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton		5.56	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton		6.21	—
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton		7.21	—
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton		8.21	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		5.60	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		6.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	.57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395-	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550-	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.90	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.52	—
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.35	—
Resinated, bbls	lb.	3.00	—
Water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF, fib. dms.	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works.	lb.	1.05	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.95	—
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works	lb.	1.50	—
dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	1.60	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech. bbls	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	5.25	—
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials.	oz.	5.15	—
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.68	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.57	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse, New York.	lb.	.173	—
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms., c.l., ex whse, New York.	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South.	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.65	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.04	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.12	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
dms., t.l.l., same basis	lb.	.90	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld	lb.	.96	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	75.00	80.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more		.52	—
1,000,000 units.			
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		5.05	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.		3.70	—
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		10.20	—
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.31	—
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ½c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l	lb.	.40	—
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.40½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs.	lb.	.29	—
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00	22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms	lb.	.20	—
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.16¾	—
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works	lb.	.50	.51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
powd., dms	lb.	.40½	.41¼
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.44	.44¼
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.24½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
fib dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.67	—
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib dms	lb.	1.40	—
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.17	.1768
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.16	—
Powd., dms.	lb.	.27	—
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.34½	.36¼
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis	ton.	25.60	27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.35	.37
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis	ton.	25.90	27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.			
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month			
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	17.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	100 lbs.	18.00	19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs	9.50	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.00	12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	10.50	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.15
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0 4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .798 - .871
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½ - .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
NF VII, powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005 - —
(4c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .20¼ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .13 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾ - —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 - —
fine, bgs ton 60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 44.75 - 45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.60 - 10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.60 - 10.95

Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots. 500-gram lots or more kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

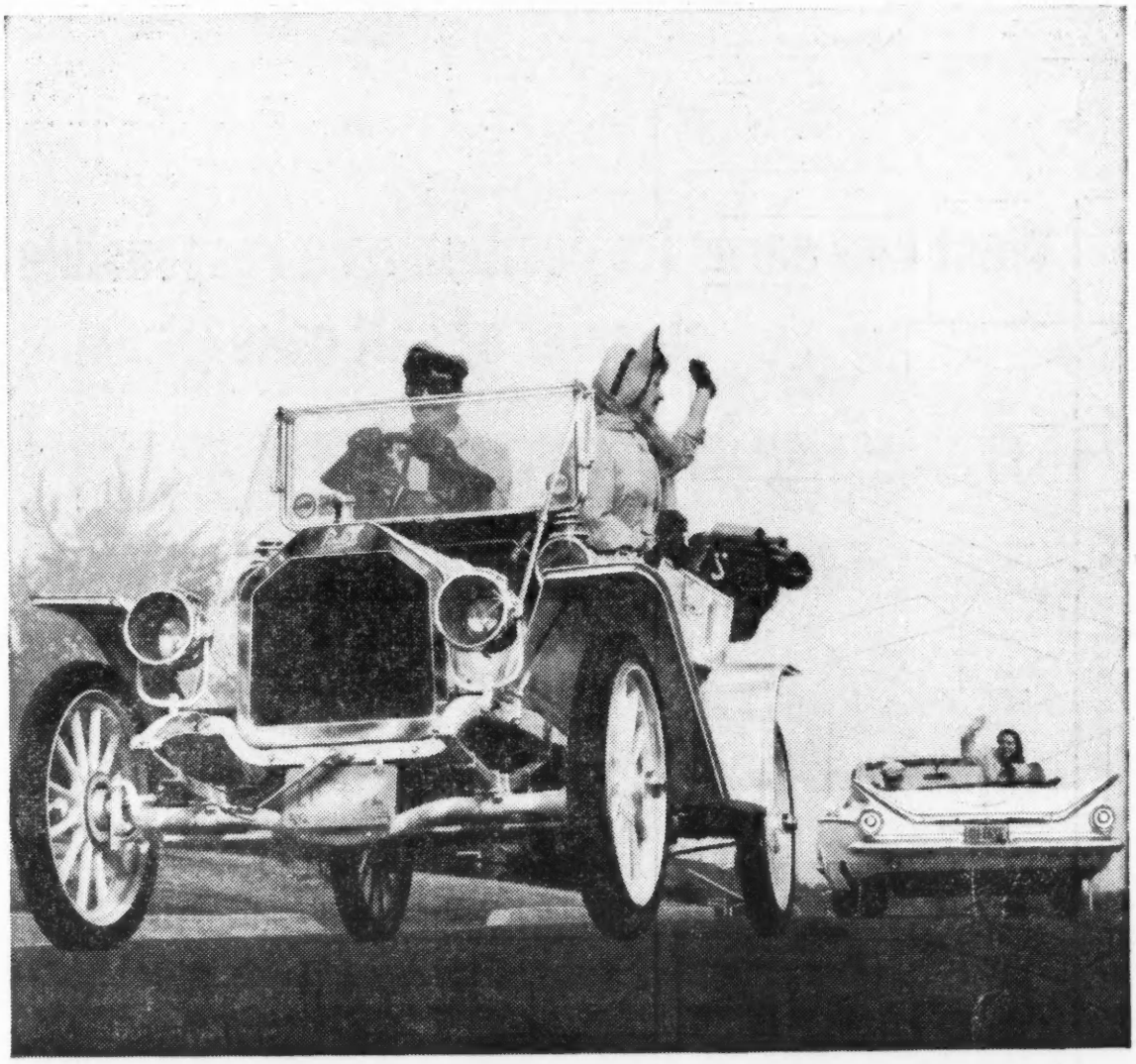
Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. .74½ - .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½ - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½ - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .15¼ - .15½
tanks lb. .13¼ - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 - 46.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. l.c.l. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., bulgarian bots oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 - 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., cns., dms lb .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. 13875 - —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 14.50 - —



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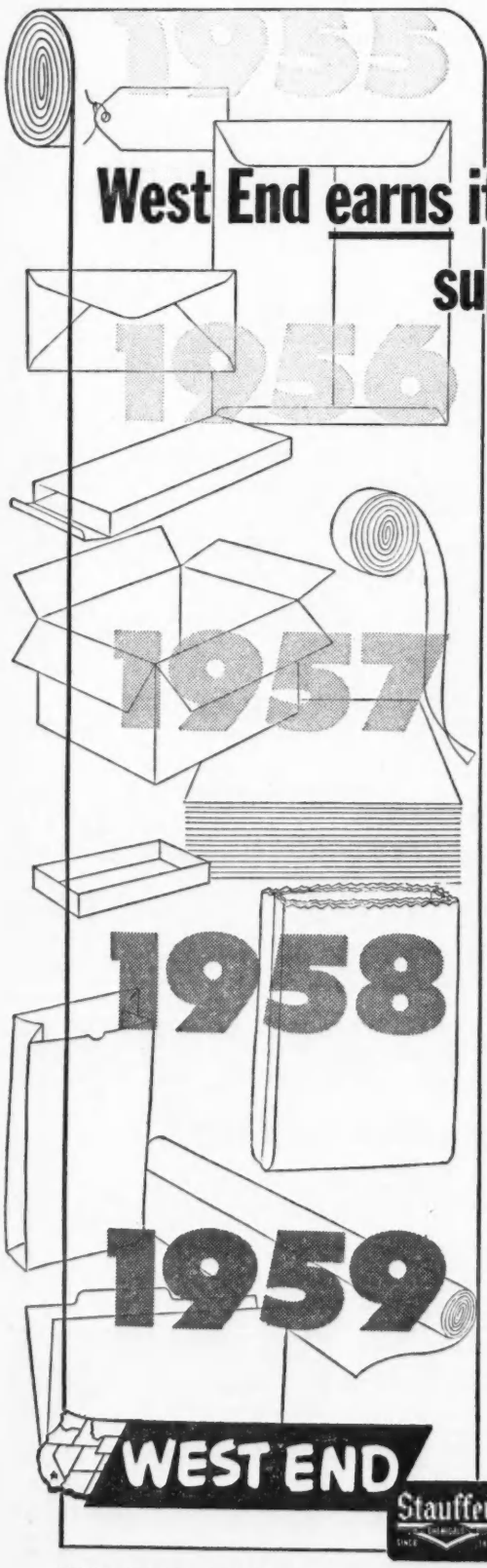
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

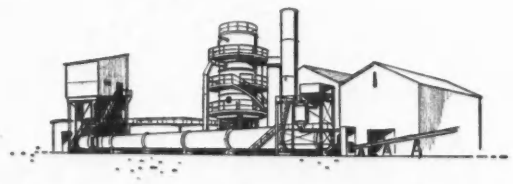
S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1822
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½- —
powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .40 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .20 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .13½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton 45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91¾- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pent-oxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., works, c.l., 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190



West End earns its position as a responsible supplier of salt cake

In 1955, with its first offering of salt cake, West End assured the Industry of an ability to meet long-term commitments based on vast natural raw material supply, ample production and storage capacity, rapid and efficient transport facilities. By unconditional fulfilment of every commitment for over 4 years, West End has conclusively demonstrated its complete reliability as a major source of highest quality salt cake. Every normal and unanticipated requirement has been met with equal ease and dispatch.



Today, with even larger facilities and a determination to maintain the reputation it has earned, West End is solidly qualified to handle any size requirement in a wide marketing area where it is a logical source of salt cake for kraft paper manufacturers. You are invited to consult with us on the over-all economics of using West End Salt Cake.

Stauffer CHEMICAL SINCE 1885

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT: WESTEND, CALIF.

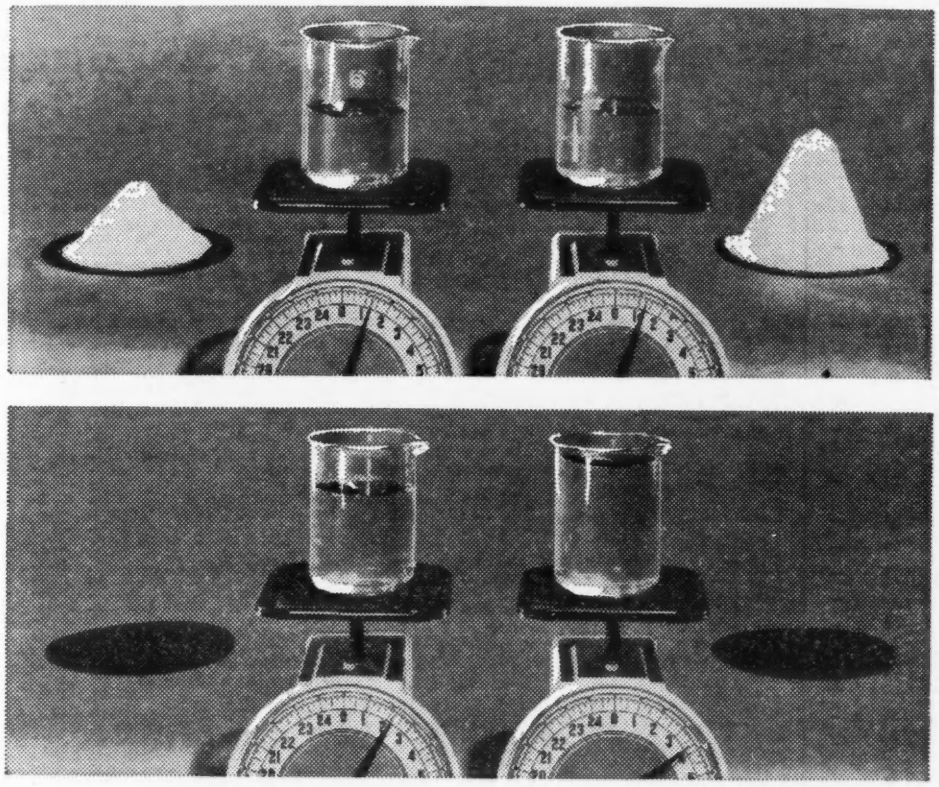
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. ... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26½- 27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .18¾- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib. dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms lb. .84 - —
Tech. dms. bgs lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, ebys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works ... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 - 17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., ... lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton. 41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 .... 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 ..... 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 ..... 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 ..... 100 lbs 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ..... ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .658 - .717
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms. ..... lb. .17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —



Before

Weight and temperature of water (68°F.) in each beaker is identical. But the two stacks of chemicals are different — *3 times more* potassium carbonate (right) than sodium carbonate (left).

After

adding each chemical to a beaker, both are completely dissolved. You can *see* the greater solubility of potassium carbonate in the higher fluid level and heavier weight of the righthand beaker. It has *3 times more* carbonate in solution than the other beaker containing sodium carbonate.

Get more carbonate in solution... more soluble reaction products with SOLVAY POTASSIUM CARBONATE

By switching from sodium carbonate (soda ash) to more soluble Solvay® Potassium Carbonate, you can save on handling, storage and packaging with more efficient, more concentrated solutions. You also get more highly soluble reaction products—for superior performance in many applications.

These features are important to consumers and manufacturers of liquid soaps and detergents; producers of special boiler and other cleaning compounds; chemical and textile processors.

You can obtain Solvay Potassium Carbonate in 3 handy forms—99-100% calcined, 83-85% hydrated and 47% liquid. Mail coupon for free sample and further information.

Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Chloroform • Methyl Chloride Soda Ash • Vinyl Chloride • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
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☐ Solvay Potassium Carbonate Fact Book

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst, bbls, lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0320-
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0860-
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns, c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
ctns, 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns, 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb drms, c.l., frt alld E, lb. .35 —
50-lb drms, c.l., frt alld E lb. .35½- —
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E lb. .42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs, c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 —
bgs, l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 13.13
drms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
drms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 10.60
Sodium tungstate tech, kgs dlvd, E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., drms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 —
drms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib drms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., drms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-381°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston g.l. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-232°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
232°-325°F, b.r., 41.6° C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F b.r., 34 C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, tlb, drms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib drms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib drms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - 40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib drms., 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 —
fib drms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 —
fib drms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, drms, c.l., works lb. .23 —
drms, 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - 26
Powd., drms, c.l., works lb. .36 —
drms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, drms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
drms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
drms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, drms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
drms, ton lots, works lb. 16¾- —
drms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk Decatur, ton. 53.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09⅝- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, lb. .06¾- —
Refd., alkali, drms. lb. .1393- .1420
tanks lb. .1193- —
Clarified, drms. lb. .1343- .1370
tanks lb. .1143- —
Salad, drms. lb. .1153- .1410
tanks lb. .1183- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., drms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., drms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. 75 —
Spearmint oil, NF, drms. lb. 5.10 - 6.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, drms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, drms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs lb .32 .34
Spruce oil, cns, drms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., drms., works lb. .829 - .849
Stannic oxide, drms., dlvd. lb. 1.12 - 1.13
Stannous chloride, anhyd, drms., works lb. 1.026 - 1.200
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., drms., works lb. .89½- .89½
Stannous sulfate, drms., works lb. 1.079 - 1.099
Star root (see Ileonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, crude (see Oleostearine).

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. 23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .037 - .038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib drms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, drms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
drms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., drms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. drms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, drms. lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombé, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, drms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, drms., c.l lb. .145 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .165 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .12 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E, lb. .0905- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼ 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo. 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib drms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. drms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo. 19.65 - 20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., drms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 —
drms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
100 lbs or more lb 6.00 —
Gran., drms, c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 14.75 —
drms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., drms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
drms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots, tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ref., drms, c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½- —
ref., drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. drms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton. 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, drms., c.l., works frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
drms, l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, drms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95% micronized,, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, drms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., drms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., drms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, drms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .1?
drms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works lb. .07 - .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- .08¾
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - .07⅛
fancy, guaranteed, drms., f.a.s. lb. .08½- .08⅝
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½- .06⅝
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅜- —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., drms lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, drms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, drms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
drms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, drms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., drms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, drms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, drms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
drms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, drms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, drms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. drms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb drms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .45½- —
230 or 250-lb. drms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. drms lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., drms., kgs. lb. .40 - .41
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. drms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, drms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, drms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., drms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, drms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, drms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, drms. works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. drms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, drms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., drms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, drms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., drms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, drms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
drms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, drms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31¼- —
drms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32¼- —
drms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
drms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. drms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib drms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib drms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP 100-lb. drms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. drms kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. drms. kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. drms kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, drms., ton lots lb. 72 - —
drms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., drms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib drms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., drms lb 2.00 2.25
USP, white, cns. lb 2.20 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib. drms. lb. 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, drms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.05 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis, ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅝- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, drms, c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
drms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., drms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., drms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, drms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
drms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., drms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
drms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, drms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, drms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
drms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, drms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, drms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, drms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. drms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, drms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .22 - —
drms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —

Call
ORONITE®
for these products
and uses . . .

Description and uses of

ALKANE*, detergent intermediate

Oronite's detergent alkylate, ALKANE, is the world's leading raw material for today's annual five billion pound synthetic detergent industry. Oronite ALKANE is an alkyl aromatic which is readily converted into highest quality syndets—liquid or dry; household or industrial.

Behind Oronite's leadership lies a continuing research and technical service effort which extends from the raw materials for polymer and alkylate to customer assistance in the formulation, manufacture and evaluation of finished detergent products.

From a product quality standpoint, a highly pure product has been achieved in ALKANE. The problems of unsaturates and other impurities have been almost completely eliminated. You can always depend on Oronite to keep its dodecylbenzene of unsurpassed quality for either oleum or SO_3 processing.

SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS

SA-88. Oronite SA-88 (sulfonic acid) is an intermediate detergent in liquid form, resulting from the sulfonation of Oronite Alkane detergent intermediate. The major advantage of SA-88 is that it offers compounders a wide selection of neutralizing agents to produce finished detergents with tailored characteristics.

Wetting Agent "S" & Detergent Slurry. Both materials are paste type ALKANE sulfonates derived from caustic neutralization of SA-88 (sulfonic acid). They are easily processed into liquids or dry detergents in flake, granule, bead or powder form.

D-40* and D-60*. Dry detergents which can be used "as is" or with builders for cleaning, wetting, dispersing or foaming. Greatly employed in household cleansers, washing products, pre-cast concrete products, fire fighting, textile, leather and/or processing, air pollution control and in surface coatings. The D-40 series is available in granule, flake or powder form.

Dispersants NI-E, NI-O, NI-W. All of these products are nonionics in liquid form of the alkylphenol ethylene oxide condensate type. Dispersants NI-O and NI-E are oil soluble, with NI-O being slightly more hydrophilic. NI-O and NI-E are used primarily in the formulation of dry cleaning detergents and for the preparation of industrial emulsifiers. NI-W is water soluble and finds its primary use in compounding heavy duty household and industrial detergents.

ISOPHTHALIC

Oronite Isophthalic is proving to be one of the most important basic new materials to the surface coating and plastics industries in the past half century.

Isophthalic, first produced by Oronite, is a white crystalline product similar to phthalic anhydride in appearance but differing greatly in physical properties and reaction characteristics. Isophthalic forms all three types of esters. Simple esters for plasticizers; complex esters for alkyd resins and for polyesters; high molecular weight linear polymers for films and fibers.

For up-grading industrial, exterior and interior architectural paints and baking finishes, isophthalic offers superior performance characteristics. Better color and gloss retention, faster "quick-dry" and superior flexibility, hardness and impact resistance, better resistance to film checking and cracking, excellent non-yellowing properties, better adhesion to metal surfaces, tougher, longer lasting films—all can be obtained from isophthalic resins at the same or lower raw material costs.

For plastics—polyesters, polyamides, polyester-amids, reinforced plastics of unsaturated polyester types and for plasticizers—Oronite Isophthalic materially improves present products, offers opportunities for new products.

Reinforced plastic products with greater physical strength at no increase in weight; better resistance to heat and flexing; greater impact strength and retention of strength under and after stress and exposure to time, temperature, water, chemicals and weather—these improved features have been proven in actual experience at reasonable cost with unsaturated polyester resins made with Oronite Isophthalic.

Ask your resin supplier about isophthalic polyester resins, or contact Oronite for name of resin supplier nearest you. Let Oronite demonstrate how isophthalic can improve the products you use or market.

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versatile Oronite products

CALL ORONITE for these PRODUCTS

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

Oronite Phthalic Anhydride, the first to be produced from ortho-xylene, has been considered the standard of quality in alkyd and polyester resin manufacture, in plasticizer production and in organic synthesis. Oronite's affiliation with one of the world's largest producing and refining oil companies assures you of a dependable source of supply.

Delivery of Oronite Phthalic Anhydride, in molten or flake form, is made from bulk storage terminals in close-by Eastern and Mid-Western centers. Oronite Phthalic Anhydride is a basic ingredient in paints, plastics, pigments and a host of other products.

Maleic Anhydride. White crystalline product used in manufacture of synthetic resins, paints, dyes and plastics.

TEREPHTHALIC ACID

Oronite offers another "first" with 99%+ purity Terephthalic acid, the highest purity obtainable commercially. Large scale production of this chemical intermediate is now available. Terephthalic, a light-colored, fine crystalline, free-flowing, dibasic acid has great potential in the fiber and plastics industries. It could offer you new opportunities in present or new products. Write Oronite for further information.

Fumaric acid. High quality, free-flowing, crystalline powder used in manufacture of polyesters, polyamides, alkyds, vinyl and other copolymers, adhesives, improved drying oils, plasticizers, surfactants, additives and textile sizes.

PHENOL, U.S.P.

Consider these important advantages in doing your phenol business with Oronite. (a) Consistent high quality phenol is always assured from Oronite's unique cumene manufacturing process. (b) Oronite is the only U. S. phenol producer with complete control of raw materials and manufacturing from start to finish, thus assuring uninterrupted supply.

Oronite Phenol is shipped by tank car or tank truck from Richmond, California, New Orleans. La., Chicago, Ill., and Paulsboro, New Jersey.

Acetone. Oronite cumene process Acetone has a purity of 99.5% minimum; typically 99.8%, and more than complies with the ASTM requirements. It is used as a vehicle in nitrocellulose lacquers, varnishes, rubber cements and in the manufacture of rayon, celluloid and cellulose acetate plastics.

POLYBUTENES

Greatly increased production capacity of this versatile chemical was recently announced. Oronite polybutenes are synthetic polymers, chemically inert liquids nearly water white in color. They are available in a wide range of viscosities—up to 20,000 S.S.U. at 210°F. Because of their non-drying, chemically inert and tacky characteristics, they have proven useful in a wide variety of end products such as: sound deadening, insulation and calking compounds; as a dielectric in high voltage cables and capacitors; as an ingredient in the manufacture of pressure sensitive adhesives and leather goods. For Polybutenes technical bulletin or product samples — contact the Oronite office nearest you.

XYLENES

Meta 95%—Para 98%—Ortho. Oronite Meta-Xylene offers many opportunities in the production of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, polyesters, perfume ingredients and fine chemicals. Para-Xylene is used as an intermediate to manufacture synthetic fibers and films. Ortho-Xylene is an intermediate for making phthalic anhydride and other chemicals. Write for further information on product properties and data on typical tests.

GAS ODORANTS

Oronite manufactures and markets a complete line of odorants to meet all safety requirements of the natural and liquefied petroleum gas industries. Knowing many applications are different, Oronite is always willing to adapt odorant products to individual needs. Talk over your requirements with Oronite.

LUBE OIL ADDITIVES

Oil additives which reduce wear and increase performance of gasoline or diesel driven equipment are a specialty of Oronite Chemical Company. Formulations to customer's exact needs and specifications are the prime consideration of Oronite additive recommendations.

Oronite additives improve base oils by providing: detergent-dispersion action, resistance to oxidation, rust and corrosion protection. They give reduced engine wear and cleanliness under all operating conditions.

(Information continued next page)

The research and testing facilities behind Oronite additives are the most advanced in the nation. A leading producer of petrochemical products, Oronite has the resources, experience and facilities in oils and chemicals to consistently produce the finest additives possible.

Fuel Oil Additives. Mixed with diesel, furnace and jet oil fuels to stabilize against deterioration, sludge formation and for preventing corrosion in presence of water.

Gelling Agent—GA-10. Makes possible the production of synthetic lubricants that will meet high performance specifications. For multipurpose grease lubricants; automotive, aircraft, marine, nuclear reactor or special purpose greases.

HIGH TEMPERATURE HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

Oronite was "first" to develop a revoluntionary new hydraulic fluid that will operate hydraulic systems at the intense temperatures created in supersonic aircraft or missile flight. Oronite High Temperature Hydraulic Fluid 8515 and 8200 are non-petroleum based silicate ester fluids, have low vapor pressure and constant viscosity in addition to desirable electrical properties.

Other ORONITE products

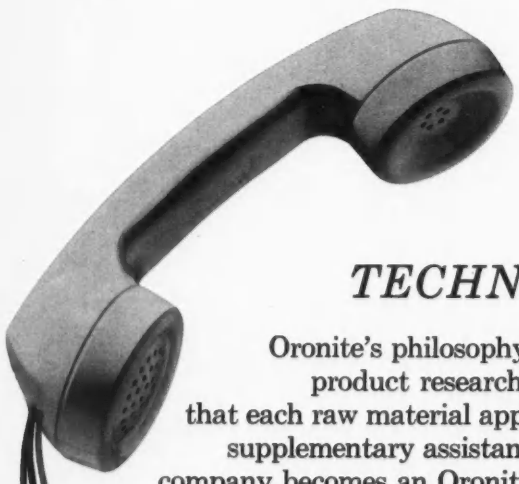
ADE-50. A quaternary ammonium compound in clear liquid form used principally as a high grade sanitizer and germicide.

Alkylphenol TD. A dodecylphenol, clear and slightly viscous liquid, which can be reacted to produce various types of non-ionic detergents. Potential uses include dyestuffs, insecticides, germicides, fungicides and anti-oxidants.

Butadiene. Polymerization grade, 98% minimum purity.

Hydrogenation Catalyst. Used in de-sulfurization process to remove sulfur, nitrogen and metals from petroleum feed stocks.

Copper Naphthenate. Used as a preservative for burlap, canvas and cellulose products against attacks of bacteria, fungi, wood parasites and marine organisms.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oronite's philosophy on technical service is that of translating product research data to your individual needs. Oronite recognizes that each raw material application is different but that helpful supplementary assistance can be provided on an individual basis. When a company becomes an Oronite customer, technical service continues—providing the customer new data as developed, suggesting ways of cutting costs, cooperating in every way possible to make your association with Oronite more valuable. Why not call Oronite and see for yourself the depth of our technical assistance on your problems. Our wide experience as a leading petrochemical source is at your disposal.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
A CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY SUBSIDIARY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES • 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES • New York, Boston, Wilmington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle
Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

5379

Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chvs works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, retd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln. dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25¼- .25½
tanks, New York lb. .23½- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .22¾- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .33 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 12.00 -12.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 11.25 -11.75
whole, tins lb. 12.00 -12.50

Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.23 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0473- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0523- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
Venetian red, 35%, bgs., works lb. .0623- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0673- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 11.50 -13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.53 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —

What Blockson Service Means

In Texas, New England, beyond the Rockies... you'll find Blockson customers within a stone's throw from some local phosphate source. Ask any of them why they favor Blockson and you get pretty much the same answer.

"Blockson ships us the phosphates when we want them."

A typical phone call to Blockson shows you what they mean:

An East Coast buyer phones collect to order a mixed car of phosphates, and includes Sodium Silicofluoride and Sodium Fluoride in the car.

"How soon can I get that car?"

"Hold the phone...We'll move the car for you tomorrow — usual routing. We'll wire the car number and trace it... You can look for it Thursday."

This is ordinary routine at Blockson, but it is extraordinary in two important particulars.

FIRST: *At our end, the entire sales, service and traffic operation was handled on the buyer's first and only phone call. There was no cross correspondence, no branch-to-home-office time lag.*

SECOND: *The buyer talked only to one man. This man has the job of taking the red tape out of sales, service and shipping.*

Incidentally, if the buyer had phoned to change, add to, or re-route his order, he would get the same spot service.

Such routine promptness in speeding your chemicals to you is almost without parallel in a company that does so large a volume as Blockson. That's because we use organization to clear the decks instead of cluttering them.

We can put this organization to work for you. Try us.

BLOCKSON IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:

Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Trisodium Phosphate Crystalline • Monohydrate
Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
Disodium Phosphate Crystalline • Anhydrous
Monosodium Phosphate Anhydrous • Monohydrate
Sodium Polyphos*
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Silicofluoride
Hygrade Fertilizer
C-29 Sequestering Agent
Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)
Hydrofluoric Acid
Sulfuric Acid

*Sodium Hexametaphosphate—Sodium Tetraphosphate

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION — BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Viosterol—Zinc Nitrate

Viosterol, in nat vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½ - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,500,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram 139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 2-5 kilo dms gram 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram 128.00 -
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 160.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls lb .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal .28½ - —
Cleveland dist. gal .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, c.o.b works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal .28½ - —
Detroit, Mich. gal .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. lb .23½ - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns lb 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .47 - —
USP, 80 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots., extra, bots. lb 7.00 - 22.00 / lb 28.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 11.20 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb .1460 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb .11½ - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb .20 - —

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Zinc oxide pigment, American process., lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15⅛- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅝- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16⅛- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43 - .46
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41 - —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.04¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.43½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½- —

Nitrogen Mart's Pricing

—*Continued from page 3*

don), Ltd., in its half-yearly report on the world nitrogen industry.

The English firm estimates that US consumption of nitrogen will rise to an estimated 3,350,000 metric tons next fertilizer year from 3,190,000 metric tons during the 1958-59 period.

• Since Aikman's last report (OPD, 12/15/58), which forecast a whopping excess of 595,000 tons output over consumption on a worldwide basis, two significant factors occurred which caused a downward revision of the estimated surplus to some 450,000 tons.

Output Figures Down

• Production figures have been decreased owing to some curtailment in Europe.

• Consumption figures for the US and Europe have been raised because Aikman now estimates that use in Europe during '58-'59 was up 6 percent, while US consumption was up 8 percent — slightly above what the firm had estimated in December.

While Aikman notes that both world production and consumption continue to increase at a satisfactory rate, and foresees no change in the situation in the foreseeable future, its prediction is that world surplus of nitrogen should decline to 400,000 metric tons in 1959-'60.

• Stocks in the US are in a healthy position, owing to increased home consumption. This leaves very little available for export.

• Stocks of ammonium sulfate in Europe are normal for the time of year, but there is probably some over-production of calcium ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate nitrate.

• The Japanese must be concerned over their supply position following loss of business to Red China.

In China, Aikman notes, large sales of ammonium sulfate have been made at prices a little under £14 in bags, f.o.b. Calcium ammonium nitrate has sold at under £13.

Belief is that China will continue to develop as an important consuming country and, with ever-increasing population, consumption will increase at a far higher rate than new plants in China can meet.

For many years to come, Aikman concludes, China's imports will be limited solely by the amount of foreign currency available for the purchase of fertilizers.

The Chilean nitrate situation is still the same: mechanized producers are doing quite well, while Shanks producers are holding on, hoping for government support to enable them to maintain production.

Up to the present in general they have not closed down, hoping Chilean congress will confirm the necessary credits for them to continue. Prices are unchanged, but Aikman foresees little likelihood of profits being maintained at last year's levels.

Aikman announces that it has arranged to put its future annual and half-yearly reports in British Sulphur Corporation's magazine, Nitrogen. Annual reports will appear in November issues of the quarterly, beginning next November. Half-yearly reports will be in May issues.

Mallinckrodt Offers Bonds To Get Expansion Funds

A public offering of $6 million of bonds is planned by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., to raise funds for expansion and other corporate expenses.

A registration statement filed last week with the Securities & Exchange Commission stated that of the net proceeds from sale of the securities, $582,200 will be used to retire outstanding 6 percent cumulative preferred stock, series B and the balance of funds will be available for general corporate purposes including plant replacements, general working capital, and acquisitions of related areas or investments in joint enterprises to strengthen the company's product lines.

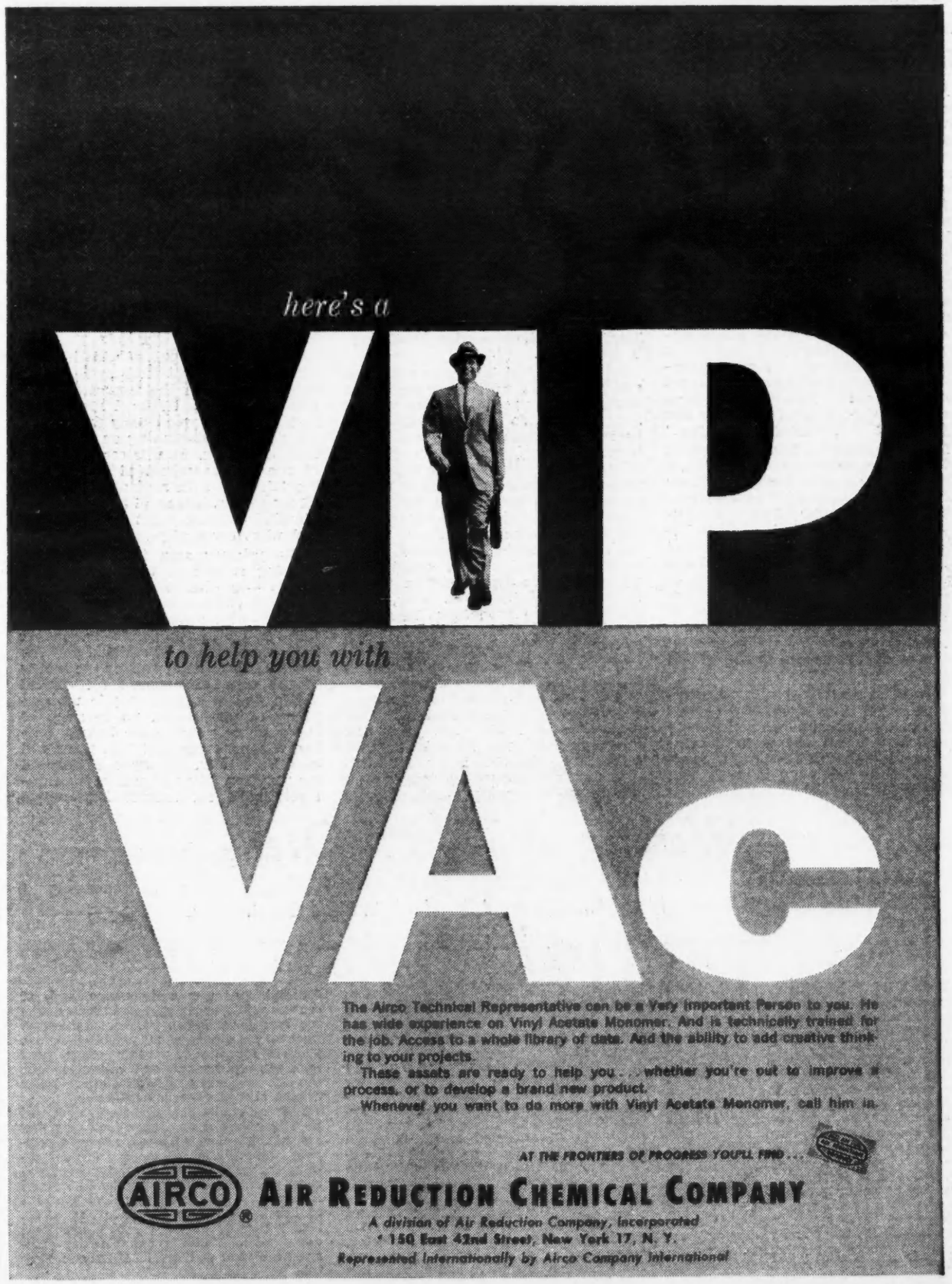
Agar Bid Opening Date Now Reset for July 27

The opening date for bids on the forty-two short tons of agar to be sold from the national stockpile by General Services Administration has been reset for July 17 by the agency.

The original date of June 15, carried in the announcement of the agency (OPD, 6/8/59), was an error since it did not allow sufficient time between the announcement date and the opening date to comply with the law, it was explained. In all other respects, however, the agency's announcement remains unchanged.

Young Men's DCAT Elects

The Drug Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the Young Men's Board of Trade in New York has announced the election of Harold J. Quis, Celanese Corporation of America, as chairman for the next year. Other officers include vice-president, George Meer, jr., Meer Corporation, and secretary-treasurer, Nelson Merkel, American Plastics Corporation, a division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation.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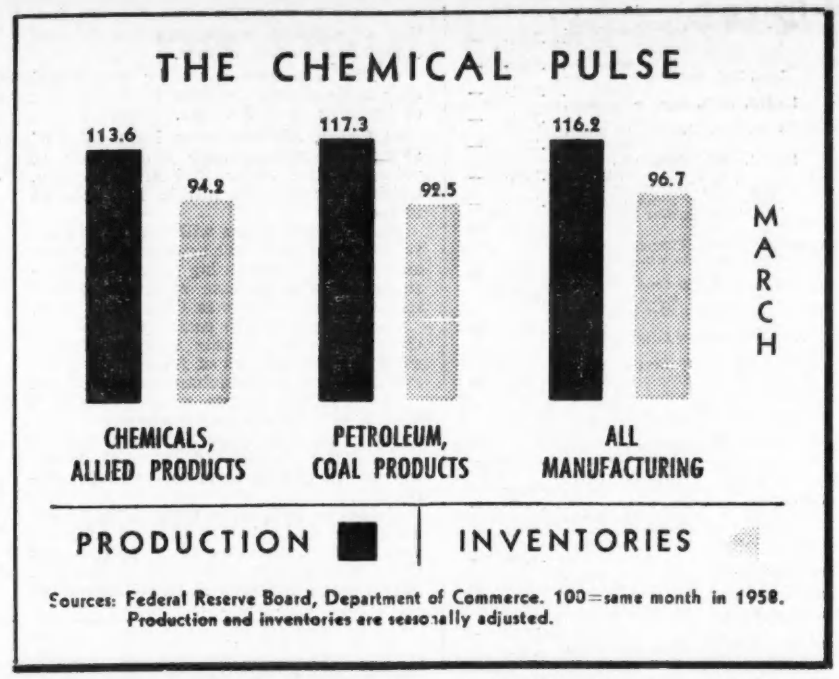

Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1958. Production and inventories are seasonally adjusted.

Warning Drug Labels

Anyone who is at all familiar with the attitude of the average motorist toward "Dangerous Curve" and similar cautionary signs along a somewhat familiar road will be ready to go along with drug manufacturers in their contention that the proposals of the Food and Drug Administration with reference to warning statements on the labels of drugs must be carefully analyzed and constructed because of their important psychological potentialities. It can readily be seen that the appearance of warning statements on popularly used medicines would, as the manufacturers say, make such approaches so commonplace that their necessary effectiveness on many products would be seriously reduced, if not wholly cancelled. The public attitude toward cautionary signs is largely one of "Huh; that's for some other fellow."

Some cautionary labeling of drugs is necessary in many instances. It is not logically to be expected that the desire to protect the public will go as far as the recommendations of the American Pharmaceutical Association to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare hearing clerk a fortnight ago that the dispensing of a number of specified commonly used drugs be restricted to prescriptions. Because of their special contacts with the public, practicing pharmacists are in position to know what is needed in the way of caution.

The APhA statement offers a number of useful suggestions. It does not ask that the prescription restriction be mandatory in all the suggested instances—if effective labeling is made possible. The difficulty of doing that is more than slight.

It would be well that adequate appropriate consideration be given to placing satisfactory limits on the use of "Caution" or "Warning" in protective labeling; that the cautioning of the user be given in the directions in simple advice against exceeding the stated dosage without professional instruction or approval.

Plastic Bag Problems

There is an imperative need for the safety campaign with reference to plastic bags that has been started by the Society of the Plastics Industry (as reported on page 7 in OPD last week). The public welfare is being increasingly threatened.

Several relevant legislative programs are pending at various governmental levels; but, a local, state, or federal law will not do much, if anything, toward effectively meeting the problems presented by the accidental or intentional misuse of plastic bags. The proposal that such containers be required to have adequate air vents sounds good; but, it would get nowhere. The thin plastic film of which the bags are made is attracted to the nostrils by the intake of breath, and adheres thereto over a sufficient area to cause suffocation. The vents, to be effective, would have to be as closely spaced as are those in wire window screening.

Whatever may be done with respect of the bags, there still will remain the problem of children being suffocated by contact with plastic-film covers on mattresses and the like. The SPI campaign pays some attention to that aspect, but with a rather roundabout procedure and apparently does not get directly to the providing of such covers as a common article of commerce or their use.

The plastic bag—thin plastic film is a more appropriate designation—situation demands a large measure of study and action over a very wide scope. It cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by the Society of the Plastics Industry alone, or with the full cooperation of the producers and users of plastic film containers. In common with many other products of what the SPI executive refers to as "an advance in our modern way of living," the basic trouble is that the progress has outrun the ability of the public to deal with its results.

Plant Food Prospects

There will be much of wide interest for makers of plant foods and growers of food plants in the annual meeting this week of the National Plant Food Institute. That was clearly forecast in the news item beginning on page 7 in OPD last week. It will come by way of the several scheduled lookings at the future in both areas; but, as with all foretelling, there will be a whole lot of "if's" between what is looked for and what eventually is seen.

The primary area for looking and guessing is that of the federal farm "policy"—to give it at least a high-sounding designation. As long as that "policy"—or the program of its application—is patterned politically, rather than commercially or socially, and the congress keeps on approving the taxing of the consuming public for several billion dollars a year to pile up surpluses of grain, with no lowering of the absolutely ineffective benefit ceiling, it can be expected that there will be little, if any, shrinkage of demand for fertilizer. That, of course, is an unstable basis for industrial planning.

It should be clear to everybody that, if the farmer were put back on his own feet and educated and assisted by government advisers to establish and conduct cooperative enterprises in the producing, processing, and marketing of what are popularly referred to as "vegetable crops," much good would result all around—including the plant food industry to the extent that it specialized toward meeting the new requirements.

For the good of all concerned—including itself—the plant food industry should set out to get the farmer to see things, not as they are, but as they should be, and to help him to apply the necessary conversion efforts effectively. There is a big job to be done, and a big need for its doing, in order that there will be the proper desirable relation—now lacking—between what the farmer is paid for producing foodstuffs and the consumer must pay to get them.

Market Cues

Heavy Chemicals: Copper and mercury lower, but tin firm. Aluminum sales so good right now that output at capacity level is forecast later this year (page 33).

Aliphatic Organics: A producer posts a quarter-cent hike in formaldehyde. Will the indsutry follow? (page 40).

Drugs, Fine Chemicals: Price of 1-lysine monohydrochloride lopped sharply for the second time in three months. Otherwise, stable prices indicated (page 49).

Agricultural Chemicals: Potash prices announced for 1959-60 unchanged for peak season. Phosphatic fertilizer solution up $3 per ton, to $88. Dried blood down at New York and nitrogenous tankage advanced (page 53).

Coatings Materials: Phthalates and alkyds move into tight supply. Phthalates display firmest prices ever as partial result of recent explosion at a producer's facility. No let-up in pinch foreseen until the end of the third quarter (page 56).

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Corporations Involved in the Nation's $25 Billion Highway Building Program Are Pondering The Two-Edged Sword Effect of 'Buy American Act' Standards in Road Construction.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Bureau of Public Roads has just announced a six-month extension of the time when the "Buy American Act" standards are to come in to play in connection with the huge interstate highway building program. Chemical companies just now beginning to reap some of the benefits of the contemplated $25 billion of expenditures are watching the situation closely because the "Buy American Act" can become a double-edged sword.

This law was passed by congress during the depths of the depression in the thirties and is intended to give preference to domestic materials in purchases made with federal funds. As it is being interpreted to state highway purchasing departments by the bureau, they may restrict the use of foreign materials in the highway program "provided the restrictions do not exceed those now applied to federal construction." Domestic materials are required only if they do not exceed the cost of foreign materials by more than 6 percent.

With so many states now running into financial difficulties and looking for ways to cut corners, the 6 percent differential may well turn out to be an invitation to greater use of foreign materials obtainable at reduced costs. So far there has been little evidence of foreign chemical materials finding their way into the highway program, but no one doubts that the potential is there.

Some of the products of the chemical industry going into the highway program are asphalt, naturally, for road surfacing, sodium and calcium chlorides, explosives, soil stabilizers, fertilizers and weed killers for rights of way maintenance, and, of course, paint for stripping and lane marking and for bridges. Other incidentals include such things as patching resins, plastics for highway cones, strips and markers, detergents and adhesives for use in reducing skidding—the latter though still in experimental stage.

It is estimated that eighteen gallons of paint per mile is used for 4-inch stripping and twenty-seven gallons for 6-inch stripping, and in bridge work about three-quarters of a gallon is used per ton of structural steel. Fertilizers for roadsides and center dividers are consumed at the rate of about eight tons per mile and about ninety pounds of weed killers are used every mile. Sodium and calcium chlorides are used at the rate of fifty to sixty tons per mile.

Heavy Chemicals

Copper appeared to weaken slightly, with a half-cent decline in scrap, as did mercury, with spot material quoted $1 per flask lower. Tin, however, was steady to strong, and lead, though its sales volume was sharply lower at 1,955 tons for the week ended June 5, still maintained a firm tone. Latest figures on aluminum show sales of that material climbing to a new high, inducing at least one producer to re-activate some idle capacity, and giving rise to the belief that the trade will be operating at 100 percent of capacity later in the year.

The wave of hot weather that hit the Northeast last week taxed consumers' supplies of chlorine, and it was called a sure bet that replacement sales would rise proportionally in the weeks ahead. Aluminum sulfate, which in one of its sidelines is a water-settling agent, has also found stepped-up seasonal demand from the weather. Its paper outlet has been vigorously active this year, especially during the last four months.

As to mercury's narrow decline, two trends have intersected to put an end, if only temporarily, to the period of rising prices that recently prevailed. One is a gradual increase in spot supplies through stepped-up production, and the other a retreat in demand. Still, the current spot range is only several dollars below the year's high, and no one can say for sure that it is going to fall lower.

Sulfuric acid business, the trade reports, is booming under the hammer blows of steel's output splurge, which was estimated at 2,681,000 tons or 94.7 percent of capacity last week.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 6, at 94.1 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 92.4 percent for the previous week, and 82.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin metal, 1c. per lb.
Tin salts, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $1 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
107.33	107.35	106.96	104.40

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Boric—Quotations have been scheduled by all three major producers to advance on July 1. Crystalline material will be raised $3.50 per ton to $163.50 in carlots and granular by that amount to $112 in carlots and $1.06 in bulk, but anhydrous is to be left unchanged at $335 per tons, carlots. The advance, an upshot of higher costs, will similarly affect smaller quantities.

Hydrochloric—Good business conditions overall have caused chemical and petroleum accounts to step up their demands for this material, an indirect result of brisk activity in steel and automobiles. Supplies are said to suffice for the trade's current needs.

Hydrofluoric—Output rose to 8,904 tons in March from the previous month's 8,074, reflecting strong demand from aluminum and petroleum accounts, especially the former. Material is expected to run along a brisk rate until plant vacations start, and not too much of a slowdown is likely then.

Nitric—The tag-end of the fertilizer season is accounting for about 85 percent of current nitric movement, the balance going to industrial outlets. Prices are reported steady at long-standing devels.

Sulfuric—For the week ending last Friday American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production would hit 2,681,000 tons or 94.7 percent of capacity as compared with the previous week's actual total of 2,654,000 tons or 93.7 percent of capacity. For perspective, the Institute noted that a year ago steel output was running at only 1,728,000 tons per week.

The steel production index, based on the years 1947-49, was estimated at 166.9 for last week as against the previous week's 165.2 and only 107.6 a year ago. Needless to say, all of this means record consumption of sulfuric acid.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Paper production, showing no signs of abating, has absorbed this material in record quantity since start of the second quarter. What's more, municipal reservoirs have arrived on the scene with brisk demand for the chemical as a water settling agent. In brief, all output is moving to consumers, and the market retains a strong tone.

Chlorine—Last week's spell of semi-tropical weather in the Northeast drove hordes of people to swimming pools, public and private, where ample quantities of this material had been dissolved for sanitary purposes. This outlet is at its seasonal zenith and should remain there as long as the hot weather lasts.

Copper Sulfate—Output soared 21 percent in April to hit 5,000 tons, highest since January a year ago. But shipments, at 4,240 tons, were about unchanged, and since they lagged 700 tons or 12 percent behind production, stocks rose by that amount to total 5,640 tons at the end of the month, which amount would suffice, the Bureau of Mines said, to meet five weeks' requirements.

The latest shipment figure, though slightly below that of March, did stack up well against February's 3,704 tons and January's 3,456, as well as against a 1958 average of 3,882 tons per month. But apparently the material once enjoyed better days; for the average in 1957 was 5,855 tons per month, the Bureau recalled, and in 1956, 5,584 tons.

Import data for April were not available, but exports were reported at a meagre 37 tons. From figures given for previous months, it appeared that imports have not been much of a factor in the market.

Lime—Lime operations have steadily been accelerated for the past month to meet heavy steel demand. But the output rate, now at about 95 percent capacity, is expected by one trade source to drop sharply after July 1. Price tone is steady and supply adequate.

Salteake—Mills are all operating at a good rate to meet steady kraft demand. There have been no price changes recently.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Water fluoridation business is about steady, no town of major importance having come into that market in recent months. Industrial outlets, on the other hand, have gradually expanded with the increasing pace of the nation's economy. Overall volume, then, is good and should continue to expand. For even though fluoridation is controversial, few if any accounts in that outlet are ever lost, while education can be expected to bring in new ones.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Output of primary aluminum hit a record 156,700 tons in January, according to the Bureau of Mines' latest report. But shipments amounted to only 127,000 tons, a decline of 12 percent from December's total. This caused stocks to mount to 175,000 tons, the highest since May 1958.

Foreign trade during 1958, the report said, brought 284,000 tons of imports as against 64,000 tons of exports, for a net import balance of 220,000 tons, marking an increase of 21,000 tons, or 11 percent, over the previous year's balance. As compared with 1957, imports of crude declined 33,700 tons to 256,000, while imports of semifabricated shapes increased 8,500 tons to 28,000. Exports of crude metal and alloys were 24,700 tons higher at 52,700, while exports of semifabricated shapes, at 10,900 tons, were 4,400 tons lower.

Latest news from the Aluminum Association is good news. Shipments of sheet and plate, the Association said, totaled 135,529,000 pounds in April, a smart stride ahead of the previous month's already high 129,291,000 pounds. This made for a four-months total of 473,213,000 pounds, the Association noted.

Copper—Market had a slightly weak tone with scrap shaved ½c. to 25¾c. per pound, which is equivalent to 31¼c. per

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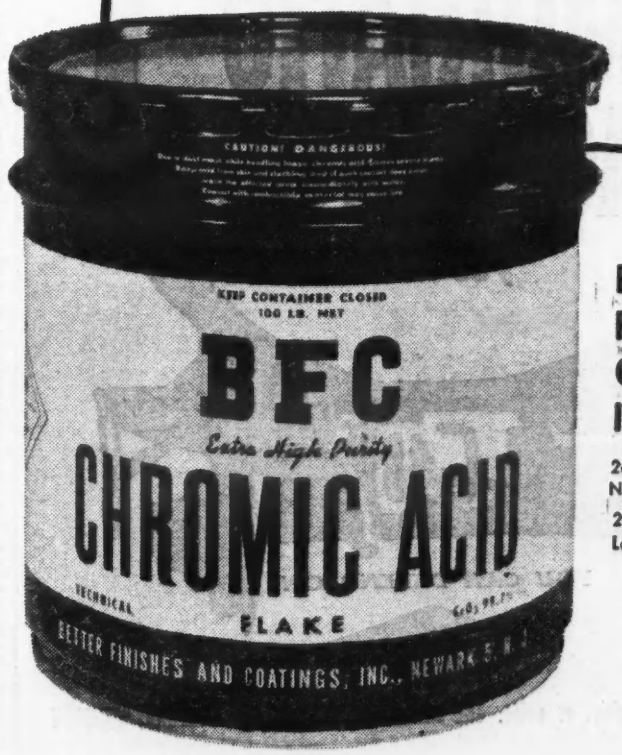

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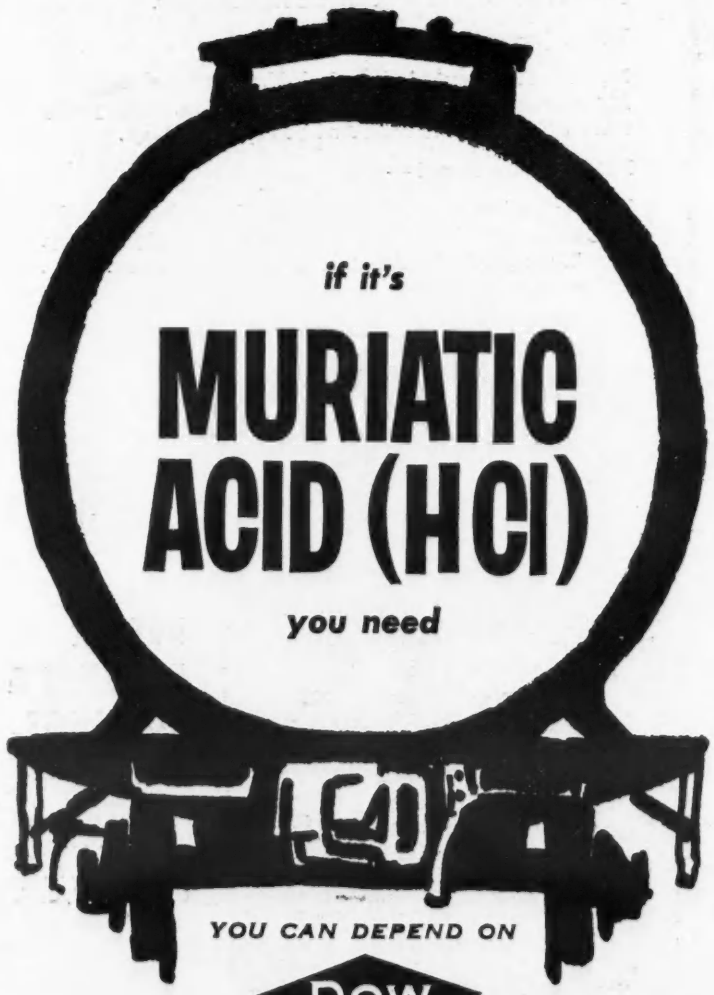

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Heavy Chemicals

pound for refined, delivery in 30 days. But custom smelters continued to quote the refined grade at 32c. and primary producers at 31½c. The weakness was said to have originated at the London Metal Exchange, spreading thereafter to New York futures.

Copper — Consumption of purchased copper-base scrap rose nine percent in March to 103,800 tons, the largest level reached since May, 1956, according to a Burau of Mines report. A five percent decrease in shipments to primary producers was more than offset by increases of 19 and 12 percent, respectively, at brass mills and secondary smelters.

Production from scrap of all metals averaged a fifteen percent advance during the course of the month, with secondary smelters leading the way by increasing their output of refined copper by 30 percent and of brass ingots by 16 percent. Production at brass mills gained 19 percent, while primary plants stepped-up output of refined copper from scrap four percent.

Stocks closed higher for the third consecutive month, the Bureau noted, standing at 116,900 tons at the end of March as compared with 110,000 tons on February 28 for a six percent increase.

New York quotations of No. 1 and No. 2 scrap stood at 25¼c. and 23¼c. per pound, respectively, at the start and 27c. and 25c. at the close of the month. Solids were quoted at 17.75c. at the beginning and 20.50c. at the close, while No. 115 ingot opened at 30c. and closed at 32¼c. per pound.

Mercury—Domestic output of mercury rose smartly in 1958, totaling 38,000 flasks, a ten percent advance over the previous year's total and the highest peacetime annual rate since 1883. These tidings were borne by a Bureau of Mines report which also noted that increasing output in California, Idaho and Nevada during the year more than offset declines in Alaska and Oregon.

Consumption, however, just held its own, registering no gains, while stocks actually declined. The apparent disparity here is explained by the fact that imports were sharply lower, amounting to just 20,935 flasks as against the previous year's 45,449. Consumption totaled 52,617 flasks as against 52,889, while stocks closed at 11,274 flasks as against a previous 25,388.

Prices experienced a normal degree of fluctuation during the year and averaged out to a seven percent decline. Opening at a range of $225 to $230 per flask, they rose to $240 to $243 by September 2, and thereafter gradually declined, closing at $218 to $220.

Price range was $1 lower last week at $242 to $244 per flask, spot, minimum order of ten flasks.

Silver—This metal has been long unchanged at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot. Current demands are said to be of a seasonal nature.

Tin—Narrow fluctuations gave way to a sharp advance of 1c., the price closing at $1.04 per pound, spot, Friday.

Zinc—Smelter output of slab zinc totaled 77,489 tons in May as compared with 76,393 the previous month, the American Zinc Institute reported last week. May's figure brought the year's total to 381,455 tons, and made for a monthly average of 76,291 and a daily average of 2,526 tons.

Shipments climbed to 85,348 tons during the month from only 78,613 the previous month, thereby causing producers' stocks to decline to 196,00 tons from 203,863.

May output included 30,499 tons of special high grade, 5,475 tons of high grade, 1,155 tons of intermediate and 40,360 tons of prime western, including select and brass special. Comparable elements in the April total were figured at 29,967, 6,575, 1,137, and 38,714 tons, respectively.

A summary made by the industry covering the past twenty years cited 1956 output of 1,062,954 as the highest for the period and presumably for all history. Shipments reached their zenith in the boom year of 1955 with a total of 1,007,619, declining to 869,270 tons the following year and 765,127 in 1957.

Our own informal projection of shipment figures for the first four months of this year (375,688 tons) gives an annual rate of 1,127,056 tons which, if achieved, will obviously be a new all-time high. The output projection, at 1,144,365 tons, also indicates a new high.

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Coast Market Researchers Set Meetings for June 18

The Western Chemical Market Research Group will hold its 114th meeting June 18 at the Marine's Memorial Club in San Francisco, Calif. Guest speaker John Morrisroe, president of Pilot Chemical Company, Los Angeles, will deliver a talk on the relationship of market research to production, finance and research activities.

On the same date, the Chemical Market Research Association of Southern California will hold its last meeting of the season at Rodger Young Auditorium in Los Angeles. Robert G. Luskin, sales manager of American Chemical Corporation, will speak about his firm. The topic will be: "California's newest petrochemical producer."

Cyanamid Names Grieb Manager of Fortier Plant

E. F. Grieb has been appointed manager of American Cyanamid Company's Fortier plant in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Grieb succeeds C. F. Bonnet, who has been named associate regional director-Europe of Cyanamid International, the firm's overseas operating division. T. D. Smith has been named assistant plant manager and J. J. Fitzgerald has been appointed manager of operations.

Tire Pricing Practices

—*Continued from page 7*

that has been in operation in the tire industry for years. Under this system, the prices quoted by the "Big Four" tire producers to all customers of a class throughout the entire country, regardless of the location and differences in freight costs, are identical or substantially matched, and those quoted by other producers are lower by agreed-upon differential.

FTC said that the result is that near-by purchasers not only are deprived of advantages in delivered costs they otherwise would get, but they are compelled to pay part of the cost of transportation of more distant purchasers.

Named in the complaint are two associations—Rubber Manufacturers Association (RMA) and Tire and Rim Association, Inc. (TRA)—and the following manufacturers: Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron; United States Rubber Company, New York City; B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron; General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron; Armstrong Rubber Company, West Haven, Conn.; Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Findlay, Ohio; Dayton Rubber Company, Dayton, Ohio; Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; Gates Rubber Company, Denver, Col.; Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa.; Mansfield Tire & Rubber Company, Mansfield, Ohio; McCreary Tire & Rubber Company, Indiana, Pa.; Mohawk Rubber Corporation, East Akron, Ohio, and Sierberling Rubber Company, Barberton, Ohio.

The manufacturers also are charged with agreeing upon identical or substantially uniform customer classifications, list prices, discounts, bonuses, allowances, and all other factors affecting selling prices. Also, they are alleged to have exchanged confidential information concerning price quotations and selling terms, and to have submitted confidential accounting data to RMA for it to determine arbitrary pricing factors which it disseminated to them.

Coaltar Color Program

—*Continued from page 5*

pressed. There are several features to the bill that industry dislikes and it is being given no chance of getting through between now and adjournment, now only about two months away.

Some of the requirements of the legislation being objected to by drug manufacturers, for example, are provisions incorporating the misbranding and adulteration provisions of existing law, the necessity for "practical and accurate" analytical procedures instead of "practical" ones, and the insertion of provisions authorizing FDA evaluation of functional properties and marketability of products.

Yugoslavia Would Multiply

—*Continued from page 5*

furic acid from waste gases at the copper smelting works in Bor and Majdanpek.

The second superphosphate installation, being constructed at Kosovska Mitrovica, will have a yearly production of 250,000 tons. It will get its sulfuric acid from waste material from the lead-zinc ore flotation at Trepca.

As an indication of the Yugoslavian fertilizer picture today, here's what that country is expected to produce, consume and import during 1959:

		Production	*Consumption*	*Imports*
Nitrogen	tons	31,500	421,500	390,000
Phosphorus	tons	281,000	731,000	450,000
Potassium	tons	.....	160,000	160,000
Total	tons	312,500	1,312,500	1,000,000

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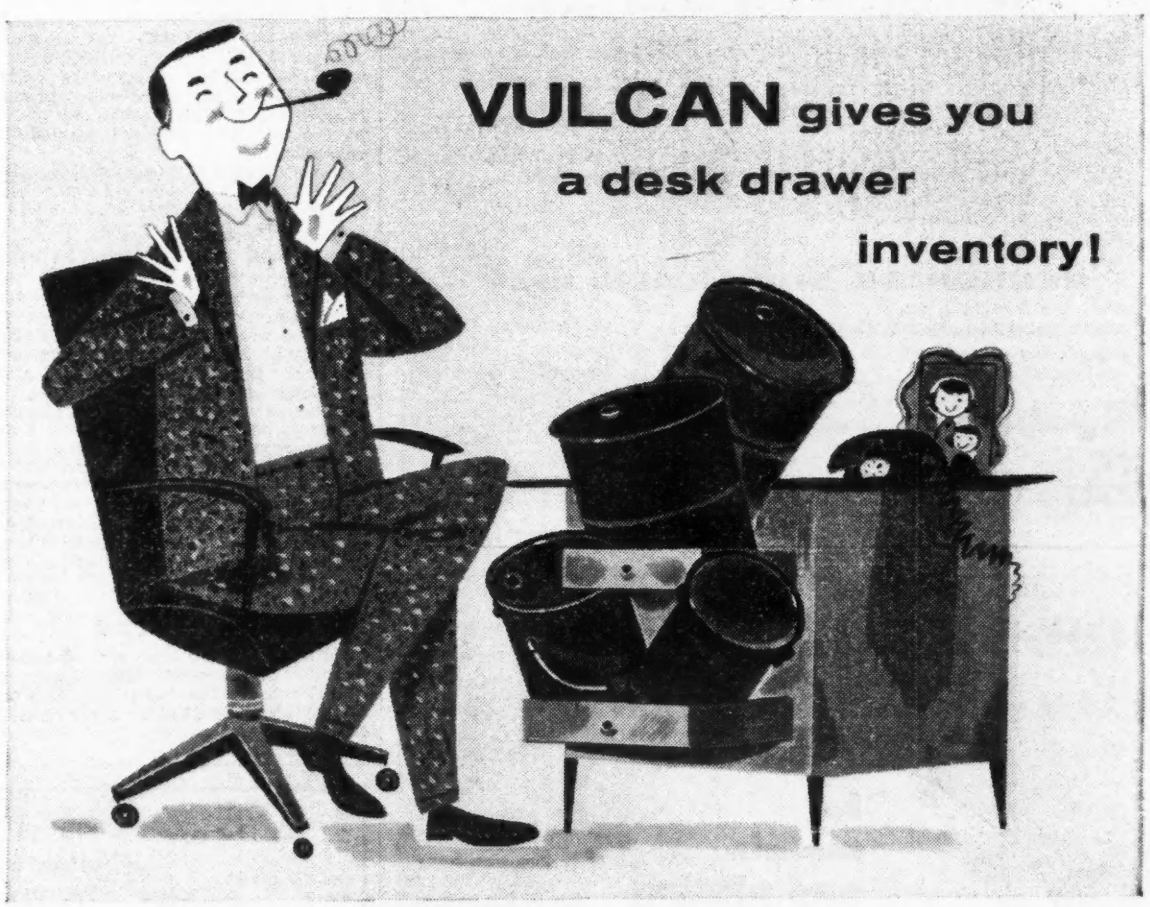

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Chemical Company Probes On Rockets Are Eased Up

Chemical companies getting into the rocketry and space missile program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will not have the annoyance of a double security check-up after all. NASA has decided to accept the security reports of the Department of Defense on its contractors.

Under terms of an agreement just reached between the two agencies, the defense department will issue security clearances to employees of ASA contractors and will inspect contractor facilities and operations. This eliminates the need for the civilian agency to establish its own security program. The arrangement applies both to contracts administered by one of the military departments for NASA and those administered solely by NASA.

Here is how DOD's industrial security program will be applied to chemical industry contractors on NASA projects:

- The military service having security cognizance over a contractor's facility would provide security services on a NASA classified contract and that facility.
- If a proposed NASA contractor is not already 'cleared' DOD will take the necessary steps at NASA request and one of the military services will be authorized to handle security matters.
- NASA will adopt the existing DOD regulation relating to industrial security and NASA contracts will contain a clause to this effect. The civilian agency will have a voice in future revisions of these regulations.

A voting NASA representative will sit on DOD boards considering clearance for access to a NASA contract.

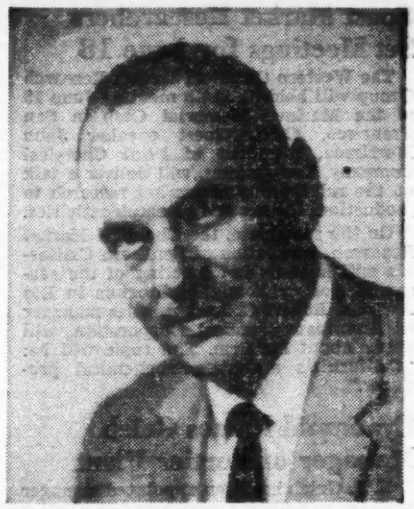
Diamond Alkali Develops A New Chlorination Cell

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has developed a "Diamond Chlorination Cell," a rugged sensing element designed for pulp chlorination applications.

Resistant to physical and chemical environments existing in pulp chlorination processes, the cell is said to offer a practical approach to the automatic control of chlorination. The cell is available in two models—a probe unit for large vessels and a flow-through unit for line applications. Basically, both are constructed of epoxy material which permits direct placement in the stock flow of pulp chlorination systems.

Florasynth Fills Post

Nathan Stein has been elected assistant secretary of Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York. He has been associated with Florasynth since 1946 as accountant and controller.



CYANAMID APPOINTEE: Charles F. Bonnet, appointed to fill the newly-created position of associate regional director for Europe. He has been with Cyanamid for twenty-five years and will be located in Zurich, Switzerland.

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Maleic Hydrazide Tolerance Is Requested by US Rubber

A petition for tolerances for residues of maleic hydrazide in certain vegetables has been filed with the Food and Drug Administration under the food additives law by United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

The chemical, which has had extensive use in other areas of agriculture, notably tobacco, has a tendency to prevent sprouting. The petition proposes tolerances of fifteen parts per million for residues of the chemical used as a sprout inhibitor in raw onions; fifty parts per million as a sprout inhibitor in raw potatoes; and 160 parts per million in potato chips prepared from raw potatoes treated with the chemical.

Spencer Now Marketing New Polyethylene Series

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., is now marketing an entirely new series of polyethylene resins designed specifically to meet the requirements of general film use.

Classified as the 5100 series, the new line of "Poly-Eth" resins is said to contain "an excellent balance of properties—combining high clarity and gloss with unusual strength and ease of processing."

Spencer indicates that it expects this balance of properties to earn immediate acceptance for the new resins in all types of general film usuage, especially for soft goods and produce packaging. Presently included in the 5100 series are three resins: "Poly-Eth" 5155, "Poly-Eth" 5165, and "Poly-Eth" 5175. In addition, resins for coating and blow molding are expected to be added to the series in the near future.

Monsanto Names Dickens To Overseas Div. Post

William T. Dickens has been promoted to the newly-created position of director of manufacturing for Monsanto Chemical Company's overseas division.

The appointment is effective July 16. In his new position, Mr. Dickens will assist the St. Louis, Mo., company's overseas subsidiary, associate and affiliate companies in sustaining maximum efficiency in their manufacturing operations.

Dobeckmun Unit Expanding

Dobeckmun Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Dow Chemical Company, has completed plans for expansion of its research, product development and technical service division. Purpose of the expansion, which will add a new department to the division, the firm says, is to extend the research and customer service facilities.

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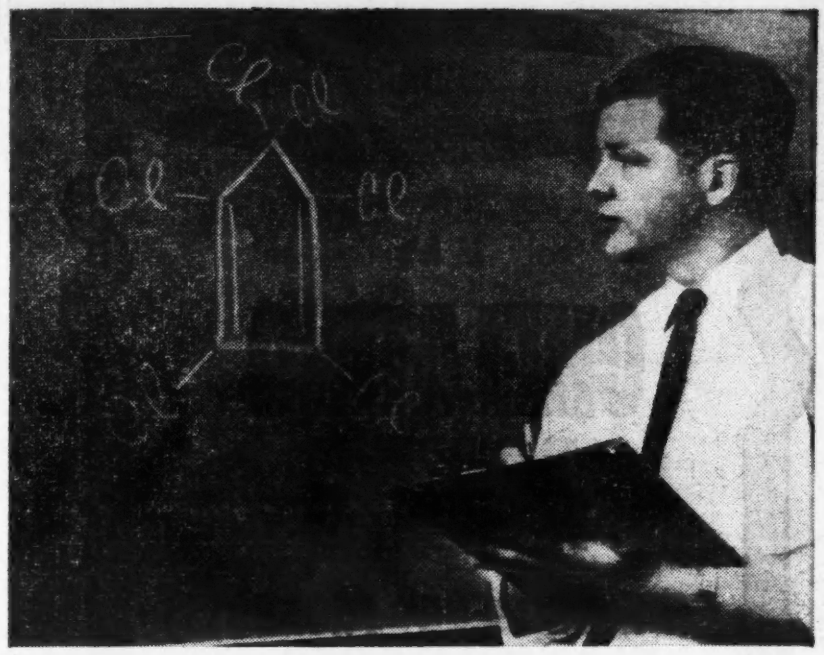

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

As the synthetic fiber industry gathers momentum and grows, so increases the popularity of antistatic agents. These agents are used to conduct electricity charges to an appropriate ground. A good antistatic agent should have enough moisture retention ability to insure good electrical conduction by way of molecularly held water. Static electricity is often a hindrance in the textile industry, and thus antistatic agents are used to eliminate such defects as the tendency of fabrics to attract lint and dust, and to stick to the body or other fabrics; and the danger of static charges in the presence of volatile solvents.

Textile chemists are continually seeking to improve several basic properties in textiles whether they be natural of synthtic fibers. These general properties include: better shape retention of garments under hot, moist conditions; improved dye fastness, appearance and hand; crease resistance; better resistance to abrasion and fatigue; better durability and tar strength; styling versatility; flexibility of use; and higher melting points to improve ironing and thermal stability. Agents used to accomplish these various things are put under a general heading of finishing agents. These embrace such agents as bleaching and oxidizing, optical brighteners, sizing, desizing, softening, flame retarding, and many others.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antistatic Agents

Antistatic agents are finding wide acceptance in the synthetic textile industry. They are applied to remove the tendency of fabrics to draw lint and dust, to eliminate the tendency of fabrics to stick to the body, and they serve many other functions depending upon the material to which they are applied. Other industries in which antistatic agents find applications are those which produce plastics, resins, waxes, and paper. These materials have many of the same inclinations as textiles to develop static electricity.

Wallerstein Company, Inc., has developed a product for use in dry cleaning applications called **Wallerstat FD-78.**" This antistatic, anti-lint agent is used in the wheel with petroleum or chlorinated solvents. **"Wallerstat FD-78"** is described as being a heavy-bodied amber liquid. It is said to be compatible with any system, and it is used in the wheel with no spraying in tumbler or reclaimer.

Wallerstein states that solvents of all types, whether petroleum or chlorinated, can be used successfully. Also, compatible with most sizings, **"Wallerstat FD-78"** is said to generate no filter pressure, have an odor but not a residual one, cause no foam in washer or still, and to cause no interference with soap tests.

The flash point is over 200°F. which means that the product is safe to handle. According to Wallerstein, using **"Wallerstat FD-78"** there is hardly, if any, brushing or picking to remove lint, and the clinging tendency and clamminess are eliminated.

American Cyanamid Company has on the market two antistatic agents called **"Catanac SN"** and **"Catanac SP."** The chemical composition of the former is stearamidopropyldimethyl - B - hydroxyethylammonium. It is offered as a 65 percent paste in an isopropyl alcohol-water mixture. A light yellow paste with a molecular weight of 476 and a melting point of from 36 to 40°C., **"Catanac SN"** is miscible with water, acetone, alcohols, and other polar solvents of low molecular weight and has a pH range, in an aqueous solution, of from six to eight.

Cyanamid states that **"Catanac SN"** is compatible in all proportions with nonionics and other cationics. It is compatible with anionics only in specific proportions. Noncorrosive, it can be used in ordinary processing equipment. Among its chemical properties, **"Catanac SN"** is stable to acids and alkalis. It also has a high calcium and salt tolerance.

Cyanamid's **"Catanac SP"** is stearamidopropyldimethyl-B-hydroxyethylammonium dihydrogen phosphate in trial-lot quantities. This cationic compound, as well as being an effective antistatic agent is said to have surface-active properties. **"Catanac SP"** is a light yellow liquid with a molecular weight of 511, is miscible with water, acetone, alcohols, and other polar solvents of low molecular weight. It has good light stability, but it is bleached by ultraviolet.

According to Cyanamid; **"Catanac SP"** solution is stable to ordinary storage conditions. Solids may separate from the solution if it is cooled below room temperature, but they redissolve as the material is warmed. **"Catanac SP"** is compatible with nonionic and other cationics in all proportions.

Bleaching & Oxidizing Agents

Bleaching is an oxidation process for decreasing color. The most commonly used bleaching agents are sodium hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide, sodium peroxide, calcium hypochlorite and sodium chlorite. Bleaching assistants include sodium silicate, sodium phosphate, caustic soda, magnesium sulfate and borax; these are generally used as auxiliaries in the bleaching process. Many bleaching compounds contain chlorine. When chlorine-containing bleaches are used, they then must be after-treated with anti-chlor. Sodium bisulfite is often used for this purpose, as is hydrogen peroxide.

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation has on the market **"Aktivin,"** which is a technical grade of Chloramine T used as a combination bleaching, cleaning and desizing agent for textiles to prepare them for dyeing, and as a dyeing assistant to produce lighter ground for certain shades and for the stripping of color from textiles. This crystalline powder has an active chlorine content of 9.55 percent minimum to 10.85 percent maximum, and an "available" chlorine content of 19.1 percent minimum to 21.7 percent maximum.

"Aktivin" is said to be readily soluble in water, and incompatible with acids, ammonia or ammonia compounds. Heyden claims that **"Aktivin"** is unaffected by caustic soda, sodium carbonate and lime. Acid and acid slats produce a milky turbidity. The bleaching effect of **"Aktivin"** is increased under acid conditions due to more rapid release of chlorine.

According to Heyden there are several advantages of **"Aktivin"** in bleaching, desizing and stripping of color in textiles, compared with other sources of "available" chlorine. First of all, it produces almost no oxycellulose. Also, it acts as a chlorine reservoir, releasing chlorine over a period of time in the presence of materials which render other chlorine-release agents, such as free chlorine and hypochlorites, ineffective.

Lucidol Division of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., also has on the market a bleaching agent known as **"Luperco ATC."** It is a peroxide paste containing benzoyl peroxide compounded with tricresyl phosphate. Among its specifications, it has a minimum benzoyl peroxide content of 50 percent, and a minimum active oxygen content of 3.3 percent. Lucidol lists **"Luperco ATC's"** physical properties as follows: a thick paste in form, white in color, insoluble in water, soluble in common organic solvents, and a weight of 10.3 pounds per gallon.

Lucidol states that **"Luperco ATC"** can be used instead of "Lucidol" Benzoyl Peroxide in all instances where the presence of tricresyl phosphate is not objectionable. Furthermore, the fine state of dispersion of the benzoyl peroxide content of **"Lup-**

Trade Name Chemicals

erco ATC" makes it more miscible in most monomers. Another advantage, according to Lucidol, is the fact that being a paste in form, **"Luperco ATC"** is convenient to handle and the reduced flammability greatly lessens the hazard inherent in handling benzoyl peroxide.

Feed Supplements

Speed of growth, greater size and weight mean more dollars to the raisers of cattle, poultry, swine and any other domestic animal sold for the slaughter. Feed supplements have been finding an ever-increasing market due to the growing competition between growers and general consumer demand for better qualities of meat. There are a wide variety of materials used as feed supplements including trace minerals, vitamins, antibiotics, and hormones. Frequently, combinations of these materials are sold to the trade under trade name designations.

Commercial Solvents Corporation has on the market **"Baciferm,"** an antibiotic supplement containing zinc bacitracin. It is a natural product made by pure culture fermentation of selected nutrients. The process is said to insure a uniform distribution of zinc bacitracin throughout the supplement.

According to CSC, the stability of bacitracin varies, depending upon moisture, temperature, and exposure to ions of the heavy metals. The zinc bacitracin in **"Baciferm"** is said to be highly stable, since the antibiotic has been chemically bound to a heavy metal thus reducing the effect of exposure to humidity and high temperatures. Furthermore, CSC states that **"Baciferm"** supplements, because they are primary fermentation products, contain nutrients in the form of amino acids, vitamins, and other factors.

"Baciferm" is used in feed for chickens, turkeys, for laying hens, for swine. In general, **"Baciferm"** is used to increase rate of growth, improve feed efficiency, increase egg production, stimulate appetites, prevent and alleviate diseases. **"Baciferm"** is said to combine well with other medications.

J. T. Baker has developed **"Cal-Iodin"** which is especially processed to mix readily. An improved grade of Baker's calcium iodate, **"Cal-Iodin"** is produced as the monohydrate in the form of a white powder and contains a minimum of 61.6 percent iodine. Calcium iodate is slightly soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol.

As a source of iodine in mineral feeds, calcium iodate is recognized by the Association of the American Feed Control Officials. According to Baker, calcium iodate is preferred because it is only slightly soluble in water and has a high content of available iodine. Also, due to the stability of the iodates, **"Cal-Iodin"** is said to have excellent stability. Baker states that to meet an iodine level of 0.25 to 0.30 percent in trace-mineral premixes for poultry, a minimum of 9.0 to 9.6 pounds per ton, respectively, **"Cal-Iodin"** would be required.

Surface Active Agents

A textile finisher is concerned with many things such as modifying his goods to add stiffness, softness, durability or weight. He is also concerned with shrinking, creasing, flame-proofing and soil resisting properties of a fabric. Surface active agents are often used in the textile industry to eliminate some of the above mentioned defects.

Synthetic Chemicals, Inc., offers **"Sotex"** surfactants which are wetting agents used in solvent systems. One of the **"Sotex"** series is **"Sotex 3CW."** This is composed of long chain fatty acid esters of glycols, which are oil soluble, are obtained where the non-polar portion of the molecule is dominant. The polar side of the molecule consists of a limited number of the weaker hydroxy groups located at the end of the chain. Esters of this type are effective in oleoresinous and alkyd systems which contain hydrocarbon solvents.

According to Synthetic Chemicals, the oil soluble hydorphobic type esters in **"Sotex 3CW"** will reduce the plastic viscosity of the vehicle and improve the stability of the dispersed phase of the vehicle. This is important in styrenated alkyd solutions which have limited tolerance to aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents.

"Sotex 3CW" is said to aid the vehicle in absorbing moisture from pigment surfaces, thus hastening the wetting of pigment surfaces by the vehicle. Also, the dispersed phase of the final coating compound is less sensitive to shock, which could be caused by the addition of driers and other chemicals.

Antara Chemicals, division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, has on the market an anionic surfactant of high wetting strength and stability trade named **"Nekal BX-78."** Chemically, it is a sodium alkylnaphthalenesulfonate standardized to a diluent content of 18 to 22 percent sodium sulfate. **"Nekal BX-78"** is said to be readily soluble in water at 60°C. and is stable to acids, alkalis, and heavy-metal ions.

According to Antara this moderate-foaming wetting agents is effective at both ordinary and elevated temperatures and is used when exceptional stability is required. **"Nekal BX-78"** has been proven useful in many phases of textile wet processing. It is a good wetting agent for all natural and synthetic fibers in the form of fabric, yarn or stock. It is used in the formulation of wettable-powder herbicides and insecticides. Antara states that it serves as both a wetting and dispersing agent for such toxicants as sulfur, toxaphene, potassium cyanate dust, and others. Other industries in which **"Nekal BX-78"** finds application include the manufacture of leather, paper, inks, paints, agricultural chemicals, and aqueous extenders for wall-paper pastes or paper coatings.

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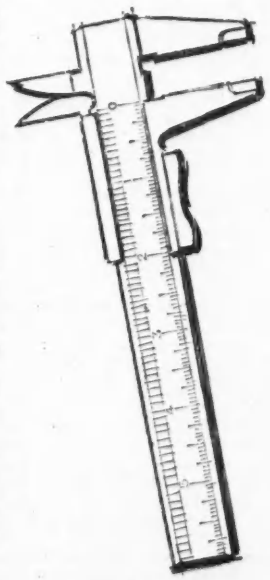

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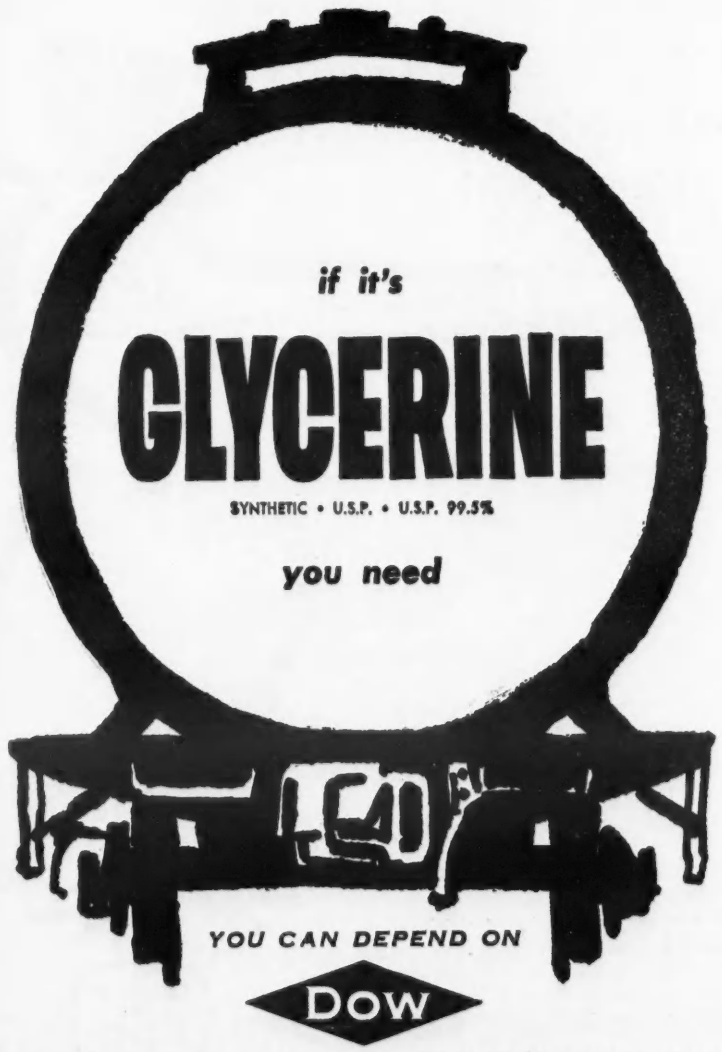

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Aliphatic Organics

A major producer of formaldehyde announced a price advance of ¼ cent per pound effective on spot June 15 and on contract April 1. As of presstime this advance had not as yet been followed by the industry, although the matter was under consideration. The price advance in methanol which was effected some months ago is the background economic reason for an upward adjustment of formaldehyde price schedules.

Also there is the added necessity of recovering accumulated increased labor, manufacturing, and shipping costs. Whether or not, the price will be advanced by the industry in view of keen competition and the prospects of a slow third quarter are yet to be determined.

The only other price change so far in the wind for July first in aliphatic chemicals is a ½ cent per pound price increase in n-butyl and isobutyl alcohols. There will be quite a number of chemicals undergoing a package differential price adjustment on less than carload prices, but this is simply an upward adjustment on quantity spreads, rather than a basic change on the chemical itself. Of course, if you are only a small lot consumer, the change is very real so far as your costs are concerned.

Alcohols, esters, and ketones are holding their own pricewise, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of manufacturers to make any price changes at the mid-year. Demand meanwhile, has been booming during the first and second quarters, but is expected to sluff off considerably in the third quarter due for the most part to seasonal declines and plant vacation shutdowns. Chemical buyers say that they have not been stockpiling these solvents in lieu of a steel strike because of their ready availability.

Acetic Anhydride—The demand for this item was described as well sustained at a high level of business volume characteristic of most aliphatics. Should oil refineries adopt a recently developed modification of caustic cleaning of refined products in which acetic anhydride is used to upgrade the product and remove odors, the volume usage of this item could be upped considerably. Price schedules long in effect are expected to carry over into the third quarter.

Acetone—The acetone business has been good, and during the second quarter has been enjoying a boom period along with most aliphatic organic chemicals. Some quarters report that on a relative basis, buying activity has slowed perceptibly in June, but not much off the recent high volume. High industrial demand has lent firmness to current price structures, and price listings now in effect are expected to carry over into the third quarter.

Butyl Acetate—Lacquer demands have been such as to keep this ester moving directly from production into industrial consuming channels. Some third quarter slow-up in demand is to be seasonally expected. No changes in price schedules are expected for July 1.

Butyl Alcohol—A major producer announced a price advance of ½c. per pound on n-butyl alcohol and isobutyl alcohol effective July 1. Synthetic resins such as urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde materials chew up a considerable volume of butanol. Business in these items has been good, which together with other increased solvent demand for butanol, has added up to very nice business volume beginning early in the first quarter and extending up to the present.

Some observers felt that they saw a slightly lower demand in June, compared with May, but still very healthy large volume demand.

Carbon Tetrachloride—As more and more products are packaged in aerosols, the demand for fluorohydrocarbons as propellents continues to grow. Since these are mostly derived from carbon tet, the result is increased demand for the latter. Most quarters feel that the discontinuance of Coast Guard approval of carbon tet fire extinguishers for sale to small boat owners, and the disallowance of such extinguishers as approved equipment aboard after 1962, will not have any drastic effect on business. The loss of approved fire extinguisher volume will be easily offset by continued chemical growth, it is felt.

Food products and certain other items which are not now allowed to use fluorohydrocarbon propellets are made with certain other propellents, many of which lack some of the desirable properties of the fluorohydrocarbons in kinetics, etc. However, FDA approval is being sought for certain items, and if approved, could lead to sudden increased business volume.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
130.49	130.50	130.50	130.62

For Current Prices see page 9

Ethyl Acetate—Requirements from the lacquer industry are running into large volume and sources expect this brisk sales pace to be maintained throughout the remainder of the month. Thereafter, demand is likely to slow seasonally as plant vacation shutdowns among the consuming trade take their toll. Supplies are fully adequate; outlook on prices is for continued stability.

Ethyl Alcohol—Good business has been enjoyed in this item for more than a year. Supplies are quite ample to take care of all calls, but producers have no trouble in moving their production. There are no price adjustments expected at the mid-year.

Ethylene Glycol—With permanent type antifreeze having met with increasing consumer acceptance over the years, the growth curve of this polyol has been sharply upward for years. Since 75 percent of glycol output goes into antifreeze, the growth of this chemical is a measure of its popularity as an antifreeze. Such antifreeze now has the major portion of the business by a wide margin.

One basic producer of large volume whose business had heretofore been strictly private label business, is planning to test market their company branded material this season in certain areas. At present there is no intention of going national with their company branded antifreeze, but test marketing is a study being made to determine the feasibility and desirability of such a move from the company's standpoint.

Meanwhile, chemical end-uses of ethylene glycol have been taking substantial volume in line with the second quarter boom in aliphatics generally. The price outlook was one of continued stability.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—The way that the plasticizer business has been booming, and the increasing proportion of DOP made with this alcohol, has exerted pressure on production facilities. Makers are currently hard pressed to keep up with demand. However, there is usually a seasonal slump in plastics, which added to the normal third quarter seasonal decline and plant vacation shutdowns, which should soon relieve the pressure on production of this alcohol.

Another factor, the magnitude of which can only be estimated or guessed, is that some of the high inventories of phthalic anhydride laid in by consumers in anticipation of a steel strike, may have been processed and stored as finished plasticizer. Storing phthalic via finished plasticizer is a somewhat easier operation than is phthalic storage via alkyd resins. Hence, there must be more inventory build up in plasticizers than in resins.

Formaldehyde—An advance in price of ¼c. per pound to become effective June 15 on spot and July 1 on contract has been announced in some segments of the industry. Whether or not the announced price will become industry wide, or fail to stick, was a matter for conjecture as of presstime.

However, with the higher price of methanol firmly established, some upward adjustment in formaldehyde is economically justifiable—to say nothing of accumulated labor, manufacturing, and shipping costs. Whether other manufacturers will announce price advances, or will hold back in view of keen competition and the prospect of a slow third quarter, could not be determined this early in the month.

Glycerine—Demand for refined grades is said to be well sustained at a high

Aliphatic Organics

volume, characteristic of the trend over the latter part of the first quarter and for practically all of the second quarter. The outlook for a fall off in demand following July 1 is a little more intense on this polyol than on some of the others.

All polyols will feel the effects of the usual seasonal slump in the third quarter, and the plant vacation shutdowns. Glycerine, because of the sizable quantities used in alkyd resins, may undergo a somewhat deeper sales curve because of stockpiling of resins in paint plants in anticipation of a steel strike.

The feeling is fairly general that phthalic anhydride for making alkyd resins has been stored heavily, rather than much storage of alkyd resins themselves. This will mitigate the adverse effect which would otherwise affect third quarter glycerine sales.

Glycerine stocks at the end of April was reported by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers as 56,300,000 pounds, as compared with the March stocks of 58,100,000 pounds. This indicates that supplies are quite ample, and stocks are running around their usual 90 day supply level.

Disappearance of glycerine in April amounted to 22,800,000 pounds, as against the March disappearance of 23,100,000 pounds. This brought the four months total disappearance this year to 85,100,000 punds compared with a disappearance of 74,500,000 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

The trend of excess disappearance over production which has characterized the market in recent months, is felt likely in some quarters to reverse itself promptly in the third quarter.

Hexylene Glycol—This polyol, in demand for the manufacture of brake fluid and related functional fluid materials is in ample supply to take care of the heavy demand which has characterized the market in recent months. Producers could see no prospect in sight for a price change in the months immediately ahead.

Isopropyl Alcohol—All during the second quarter business has been maintained at quite high volume, a situation likely to continue through June. During July, makers looked for the usual seasonal drop off in demand, but nothing more than usual. Meanwhile, price patterns remained steacy with no change forseen in the immediate future.

Methanol—While the price of methanol was advanced some months ago, this has had no adverse effect on demand or business volume. Such being the case, makers of formaldehyde derived from methanol are considering an upward price adjustment to recover their increased costs. This has been announced in certain quarters but remains under consideration in others.

Demand has been such that methanol business volume is heavy, with chemical and solvent end-uses taking up what the industry had lost in antifreeze and in jet aircraft consumption.

Permanent type glycol antifreezes have captured much of the market formerly enjoyed by methanol, and larger jet engines available for commercial use have eliminated the necessity for water/methanol injections for take off, in many of the military and civilian planes. However, over the years methanol has proven to be an extremely versitile chemical, and tends to make overall diverse gains despite market pattern shifts.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—This solvent has been moving in such heavy volume that manufacturing plants have not been able to stop output long enough to make some much needed repairs. Consumers have been able, however, to get all that they needed, and usually with prompt shipment. Price levels currently in effect are expected to hold over into the third quarter.

Pentaerythritol—Like most polyols, demand has been of heavy volume during the first and second quarters. PE producers are expected to hold the present price levels for the coming quarter. Call for the item is expected to seasonally decline in the third quarter, perhaps to a slower rate than usual depending upon how much alkyd resin inventories have been built up. Fourth quarter prospects, it is said, look good for a business volume of about the first quarter magnitude.

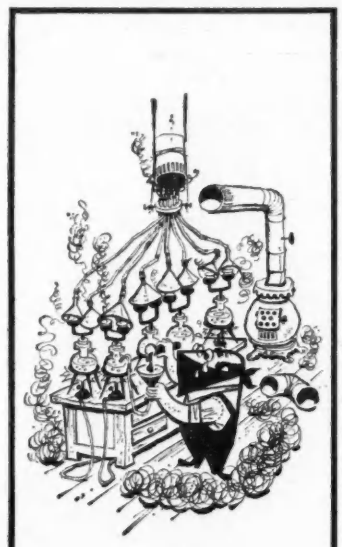
Perchloroethylene — While demand is being sustained at peak levels, the market along the East Coast is soft because of adverse competition from imports. How much the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway will extend import competition into the domestic market could not yet be more than guessed at, but most sources felt that the potential is there.

Trichloroethylene—In the face of heavy industry demand, the market is not too comfortable since it faces increased competition from import material which is usually offered at prices under domestic schedules. Demand for metal degreasing in the third quarter is likely to suffer more than the usual seasonal slump because of inventory build up of metal products in anticipation of a steel strike.

Hercules Gets Contract For Research on Missile

The Air Force has awarded a contract in the amount of $15,326,000 to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The contract is for research and development of a third-stage engine for the solid-fuel "Minuteman" intercontinental ballistic missile.

The contract represents definitization of an earlier letter contract which authorized Hercules to commence work on this project. The majority of the work to be performed under this contract will be carried out at the company's rocket propellant facility at Bacchus, Utah, with supporting technical work to be performed at the Hercules propellant plant at Kenvil, N. J.



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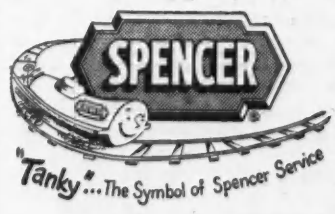

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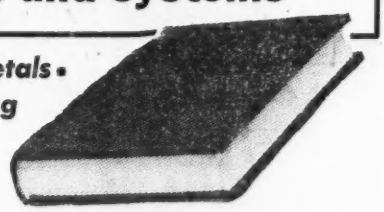

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Data Offered

Aquafil Company, Los Altos, Calif., has issued a four-page service bulletin giving technical data and properties of the firm's **diatomaceous earth products.** The bulletin contains a description of the materials and also explains their uses. Copies are available by writing to Aquafil at 321 State street in Los Altos.

Borden Chemical Company, New York, is offering an eight-page directory of its various **polymer products** along with information on their specific uses. It lists a complete line of polyvinyl acetate emulsions and solutions, styrene-butadiene emulsions, acrylic emulsions and solutions, polystyrene emulsions, sodium polyacrylate thickeners, polyvinyl alcohols and polyvinyl acetate bead resins. Copies are obtainable from Borden at 350 Madison avenue, New York.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., is making available a technical data report covering recent work in the catalytic reaction of neopentyl glycol with dibasic acids to form **hydroxy terminated polyesters.** Copies may be obtained by writing the company at Kingsport.

Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division, New York, is offering a new, revised and enlarged **caprolactam** technical bulletin. Known as Technical Bulletin I-14R (revised), it may be obtained from the public relations department at 40 Rector street.

J. M. Huber Corporation, New York, has a new bulletin describing **"Huber CWF," a new kaolin standard** for the latex compounder and the textile industry. It is known as "Bulletin CWF" and is obtainable from the clay sales division, 630 Third avenue, New York 17.

American Society for Testing Materials, Philadelphia, has published its 1958 **ASTM "Proceedings,"** volume 58. Consisting of 1,430 pages, it records the technical accomplishments of the year. Copies may be obtained from the Society, 1916 Race street, Philadelphia 3.

Pharmaceutical Advertising Club, New York, has published a forty-eight page booklet entitled, **"Make Health Your Business."** Copies are being distributed to high school and college guidance directors, and the heads of pharmaceutical firms.

Chemical Plant

—Continued from page 4

$64 million from the fourth quarter expenditures last year.

For business as a whole, new plant and equipment expenditures this year are now forecast at $32.5 billion, an increase of $500 million over the March forecast, and compared with the 1958 investment of $30.5 billion. The total is 12 percent below the 1957 expenditure.

Manufacturing Outlays Up

Manufacturing outlays planned for 1959 are estimated at $12.4 billion, or about $1 billion more than in 1958. Durable goods manufacturers plan expenditures of $6 billion, a small upward revision from previous plans. All durable goods industries except nonferrous metals report larger expenditures this year compared with last year.

In the nondurable goods group, manufacturers have programmed outlays of $6.4 billion, seven percent more than in 1958, but a slight decline from estimates three months ago. Upward revisions made in the estimates for food and beverages, textile mill products, rubber products, and "other" nondurable goods, were more than offset by the downward revisions in paper and allied products, chemicals and allied products, and petroleum and coal products.

National Starch Buys

—Continued from page 5

used primarily by the paint industry for the manufacture of latex paints. Additional equipment will be installed so that a a complete line of vinyl acetate polymers and copolymers, as well as adhesives for the packaging, structural and furniture industries may be made.

National Starch & Chemical, (formerly known as National Starch Products, Inc.), is a producer of adhesives, starch products and chemicals. It will extend its full technical aid to the new operation in Mexico. A polymerization plant has been in operation in England since last year, and another unit at Toronto, Ontario, is expected to be "on stream" in June.

Interchemical Names Two

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has named Dr. Zeno W. Wicks, jr., manager of the newly-formed commercial development department. At the same time the firm named Dr. Charles S. Rowland to succeed Dr. Wicks as director of the firm's central research laboratories.

Chemical Advising Poses

—Continued from page 4

right by law to justify the discrimination on the basis of differing costs.

If services are granted to one, they must be granted to all on proportionate equal terms under the doctrine laid down by the FTC and, in effect, approved last week by the court. The court's ruling came in case brought by Simplicity Pattern Company, Inc., challenging an order issued against it by the FTC.

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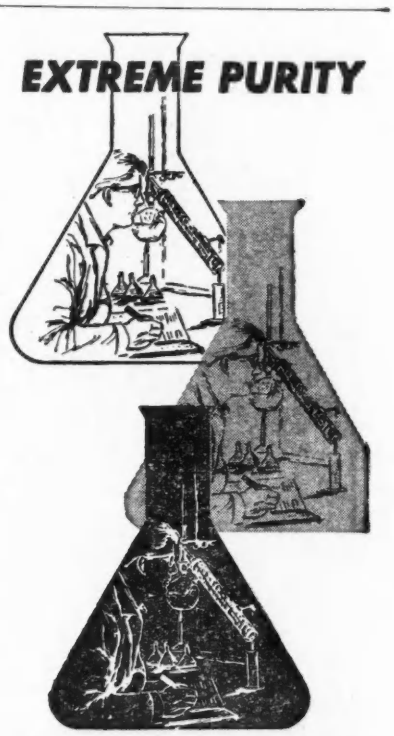

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Petroleum Derivatives

This market continued to lack any real vitality last week, it was generally felt in the industry. There has been some word of stepped up buying as a result of the possible Pittsburgh strike. However, most producers report nothing much of excitement from this area of demand. In the market, benzene situation is unchanged. A general slowdown in business is expected due to two things: the possible pending strike and the advent of the summer vacation season. Seasonal sales of cleaners naphtha have been good. Prices remain steady and supplies are ample. One slight drawback in this market is the growing use of synthetic fibers in summer clothes. No variations have appeared in the xylene market either. As is anticipated throughout the industry, a slow summer is expected.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	109.79

For Current Prices see page 9

Total crude runs to stills averaged 8,207,000 barrels per day in March, compared with 8,127,000 barrels per day in February, the Bureau of Mines stated in a monthly report. During the month, runs of domestic crude increased 93,000 barrels per day while runs of foreign crude decreased 13,000 barrels per day. Compared with the first quarter of 1958, this year showed runs of domestic crude up 650,000 barrels per day and foreign crude up 23,000 barrels per day.

Stocks of refined products amounted to 484,593,000 barrels at the end of March, an increase of 10,522,000 barrels during the month.

Total demand for all oils in March was 10,052,000 barrels per day including exports of 241,000 barrels per day and domestic demand of 9,811,000 barrels per day. Compared with 1958, total demand for the first quarter of this year was up 6.9 percent and domestic demand was up 7.2 percent.

The wholesale price index for crude petroleum and petroleum products was, according to the Bureau of Statistics, 119.9 for March, compared with 119.5 for February and 117.0 for March, 1958.

The total crude oil capacity of refineries, as reported by operating companies was 9,383,000 barrels per day in March, indicating an operating ratio of 87.5 percent, compared with 86.6 percent in February.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — Prices remain at previous levels, and stockpiles continue to be fairly heavy. However, there has been a definite shadow over the market for several reasons and only time will dissolve them.

There is the ever-present possibility of a strike in Pittsburgh due to labor-management difficulties. This coupled with the pending summer vacation period adds up to a slow quarter. It is generally felt that the benzene market can face a slack-off in production due to a heavy stock period, but there are unanswerable questions that arise which could cause trouble. One is how long will the strike last, if, as, and when it comes? And out of this question develops another: if the strike drags on will foreign material be induced to fill the gap? Obviously, only time can tell.

Partial Aromatics—There is a certain sense of security that has prevailed in this market lately which is the result of two things. Producers have been encouraged by the signs of picking up in Detroit. Also the construction industry sales picture has been a cause for encouragement. This brighter outlook in the partial aromatics market doesn't necessarily apply to other areas of the derivatives market.

Toluene—With the shift in the government's position on the use of toluene in military air vehicle's gas tanks, producers have reported that matters look somewhat better. The government buying has made the stockpiles seem less back-breaking than they once were. However, these purchases will not solve all problems for the material, it is felt. Business volume may be good, but prices have been low.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 30 totaled 262,520,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 262,280,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 240,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,748,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,508,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Producers here last week reported no change in the position of this market. Stockpiles continued to be a little heavier than usual. Some sources attributed this to the present post-seasonal lull. However, government statistics show LPG stocks to be a good bit heavier than they were last year at this time. Be this as it may, producer's reports on the whole aren't any worse (nor any better) than reports from other sectors of the derivatives market.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline—Little shift has been noted in this market for some time. Business is termed as being good with an even supply and demand situation existing. However, there appears to be a dark cloud on the horizon which is causing microcrystalline producers some anxiety. The cloud is the plastics industry which has been making a cut into the wax-coated container market. In-roads to date, however, have not been great, and most dealers feel that the market won't find deep trouble from plastics for some time to come.

Paraffin — No price change has been noted for this item for over a month now, dealers agreed. Production also continues along previous levels. Both supply and demand are said to be good.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production of crude petroleum in the United States averaged 7,188,000 barrels per day in March, a decrease of 6,000 barrels per day from the February average of 7,194,000 barrels per day, reports the Bureau of Mines. In the first quarter of this year crude production averaged 7,202,000 barrels per day compared with 6,644,000 barrels per day recorded in the same period last year.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in March increased 94,000 barrels per day to a daily average of 7,311,000 barrels. Demand for foreign crude decreased 11,000 barrels per day during the month. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 254,940,000 barrels on March 31, compared with 260,040,000 barrels at the end of February.

Well completions, including service wells and dry holes, totaled 3,767 compared with 3,490 in the previous month and 3,429 in March, 1958.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended May 29, indicate a decrease in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude was 7,203,000 barrels, a decrease of 13,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,888,000 barrels were 3,000 barrels below the preceding week and 401,000 barrels above the week ended May 30. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 958,000 barrels daily, compared with 845,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending May 29, crude oil production averaged 7,199,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,796,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 891,000 barrels daily.

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Espesol 1° Toluene	110.2°C	111.0°C	105 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Paint and Varnish
Espesol 5° Xylene	137.8°C	141.0°C	98 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 1	309.0°F	348.0°F	98.0	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 2	362.0°F	410.0°F	99.0	30	Paint, Varnish
Espesol 3	286.0°F	325.0°F	88.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish, Wood Preserving

ALIPHATICS

Espesol Hexane	152.0°F	156.0°F	0.2	30	Oil Extraction, Adhesives
Espesol Heptane	201.0°F	207.0°F	0.2	30	Degreasing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 100	156.0°F	202.0°F	1.0	30	Rubber Processing, Adhesives
Espesol 204	205.0°F	223.0°F	44.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, and Printing
Espesol 210	206.0°F	238.0°F	43.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, Printing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 230	246.0°F	275.0°F	37.0 (KBV)	30	VM & P Naphtha, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 300	311.0°F	389.0°F	38.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning
Espesol 310A (DriRex)	306.0°F	338.0°F	30.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 350	362.0°F	406.0°F	34.0 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Dry Cleaning
Espesol 380 (Espesene)	385.0°F	474.0°F	1.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish

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Coal Chemicals

A producer announced a 2 cent per pound advance in the price of phthalic anhydride, effective today on spot, and July 1 on contract. The increase was across the board and brings the tankcar price on molten phthalic up to 18½ cents per pound. Flaked material in carload lots was set at 19 cents per pound, and less carload lots, 20 cents per pound. A large major producer has stated that it will not raise prices in the immediate future. A short supply position on naphthalene has backed up into the phthalic market. Recently, phthalates began to be effected, it was said. A general advance in phthalic prices by the industry could lead to an increase in naphthalene since the two are so closely tied.

A settlement of labor problems in the steel industry would alleviate shortages in a hurry, it was said. Steel men have long felt that there would be a strike. The question now appeared to be, how long it would last?

The creosote market remained on the slow side. Despite the current unfavorable outlook, trade sources felt the year as a whole would balance out better than 1958, when a 20 percent drop in creosote use was recorded. Price was unchanged at 24 cents per gallon, the last change having been a 2 cent per gallon advance April 1.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended June 14 would amount to 94.7 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,681,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,653,000 tons in the previous week, 2,631,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,728,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
118.54	118.54	118.56	118.11

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene — Cokeoven operators were fairly well sold up on benzene. Stocks were adequate for trade requirements, but this important aromatic solvent has continued to move in heavy volume during the second quarter as phenol and styrene makers were apparently stocking against a steel strike. However, the hedge buying in this market has not been as heavy as that reported in naphthalene and phthalic anhydride. Price was firm and unchanged from the 31c. per gallon level established in the trade for many months.

Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven benzene production in the month of April amounted to 13.7 million gallons as against 14.9 million in the previous month and 8.4 million gallons in the comparable month last year. Output in the first four months of the year was 53.4 million gallons as opposed to 38.3 million in the corresponding period of last year.

Sales for April amounted to 15.9 million gallons as compared with 14.6 million in the previous month, and 8.1 million in the comparable month last year. Sales of cokeoven benzene in the first four months of the year totaled 54.4 million gallons as against 37.4 million in the four-month period of last year.

Stocks on hand at the close of April totaled 8.9 million gallons as against 11.7 million at the beginning of the month, and 11.2 million gallons at the end of April, 1958.

Coaltar—Bureau of Mines report indicated production of crude coaltar in April at 73 million gallons as against 78.4 million in the previous month. The 6.8 percent decline was partially attributed to the shorter work month of April. Production in the first four months of this year amounted to 286 million gallons, an increase of 70 million gallons over the like period last year.

Sales in April were 33.5 million gallons, up 4 percent over the previous month, and for the first four months, sales this year were 26 million gallons more than in the comparable period last year.

Stocks on hand at the end of April amounted to 37.5 million gallons as against 36.3 million at the beginning of the month, and 38.7 million gallons at the close of April, 1958.

Creosote—The market continued slow, according to the majority of trade reports. Output has been on the upgrade with sustained high steel operating rates since the first of the year. Railroads continued largely inactive in crosstie treating. Outlet for creosote in the highway building program has not come up to expectations. Despite the unfavorable outlook currently, some sources were confident that yearly volume would show an improvement over the 20 percent slump in creosote use experienced last year. Price was unchanged at 24c. per gallon, tanks, works. The last price change in this market was a 2c. per gallon advance put into effect April 1.

Naphthalene—The tight supply situation in this market was unrelieved, according to trade reports of sources contacted last week. The limited availability of this material has backed up into its principal derivative, phthalic anyhdride, so that there have been delays in shipment of the latter material. A producer's advance on phthalic anhydride could go industry wide. In that event, an upward adjustment in naphthalene was probable, sources said. Although there have been tremendous releases for naphthaline during the first and second quarters, consumers were continuing to buy as much material as they could lay hands on. Hedge buying has been a factor, but the actual consumption of naphthalene and phthalic anhydride has been greater than had been anticipated, it was said. Thus, some material originally slated for the stockpile had had to move directly into consuming channels.

Phenol—Price was unchanged at levels established last month when USP phenol was reduced 1c. per pound across the board. Volume has been on the upgrade during the second quarter in line with the stepped up pace of the economy as a

Aromatics Foreign Trade: April

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		April 1959	April 1958	First Four Months 1959	First Four Months 1958
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	261,343	101,699	3,102,247	1,776,734
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	32,037	22,675	90,619	151,879
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	25,095	22,674	82,180	197,233
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	437,083	657,468	2,675,807	2,352,880
Phenol	lbs.	1,744,058	2,758,290	16,529,937	10,263,138
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	657,320	2,758,182	3,125,200	7,605,348
Pitch	short tons	2,580	5,719	13,443	26,871
Toluene	lbs.	14,237,973	6,257,500	63,260,474	66,438,475
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	629,944	0	15,762,232	7,847,675
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	2,979,207	0	15,051,389	8,532,757
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	120,867	65,979	633,222	316,169
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lb.	1,524,595	3,389,551	24,225,269	23,204,483
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	30,958	55,115	212,992	578,662

Coal Chemicals

whole. Stocks were adequate for trade requirements. However, natural phenol continued in the tight supply situation that has characterized the market for more than a year.

Toluene—Tremendous in-place capacity for production from both petroleum and cokeoven sources make it impossible to get away from the oversupply situation in this market. However, from the steel producers standpoint, the market has shown improvement during the past six weeks, and was better over the first half of this year as compared to the first half of last year. The price has been unchanged at 25c. per gallon, delivered. Sales through April (cokeoven) ran to over 11 million gallons as compared with approximately 9 million gallons sold in the four-month period of last year.

Xylene—Production of cokeoven xlyene in April amounted to 1,001,414 gallons as against 846,943 gallons in the previous month and 656,242 gallons in the comparable month last year. Output in the first four months of the year totaled 3,368,446 gallons as compared with 2,754,951 in the four-month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven material in April amounted to 956,513 gallons as against 808,830 gallons in the previous month, and 586,611 gallons in the comparable month last year. Sales for the first four months of the year totaled 3,282,785 gallons as against 2,658,387 gallons in the corresponding period of 1958.

Stocks on hand at the close of April were 832,192 gallons as opposed to 824,805 at the beginning of the month, and 930,592 at the end of April last year.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended June 14, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	951,192
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,417,318
Benzene	gals.	3,721,330
Coaltar	gals.	22,111,043
Crude chemical oil	gals.	700,878
Solvent naphtha crude heavy solvent	gals.	133,500
Toluene	gals.	901,129
Xylene	gals.	267,001

Intermediates

Dodecylbenzene—Price was quoted unchanged from last report. Dodecylbenzene listed at 11.4c. per pound in tanks, carload, drums, 13.4c., and less carload, drums, 14.4c. per pound. Stocks were fully adequate for trade requirements. Sources reported a good first quarter and a fairly active second quarter. Tariff Commission report indicated production in the first three months of the year ran to approximately 30 million pounds more this year than in the comparable period of last year.

Pentachlorophenol — The American Wood Preservers' Association reported a preliminary figure of 11,342,428 pounds of penta used in 1958 as against 11,947,314 pounds in the previous year. The figures represent a five percent drop in consumption.

Petroleum-pentachlorophenol solution was used to treat 1,662,393 poles in 1958 as against 3,016,954 treated with creosote and creosote-coaltar.

A total of 15,490,414 fence posts were treated with creosote or solutions, while 5,717,096 posts were treated with petroleum-pentachlorophenol last year.

Petroleum-pentachlorophenol was used

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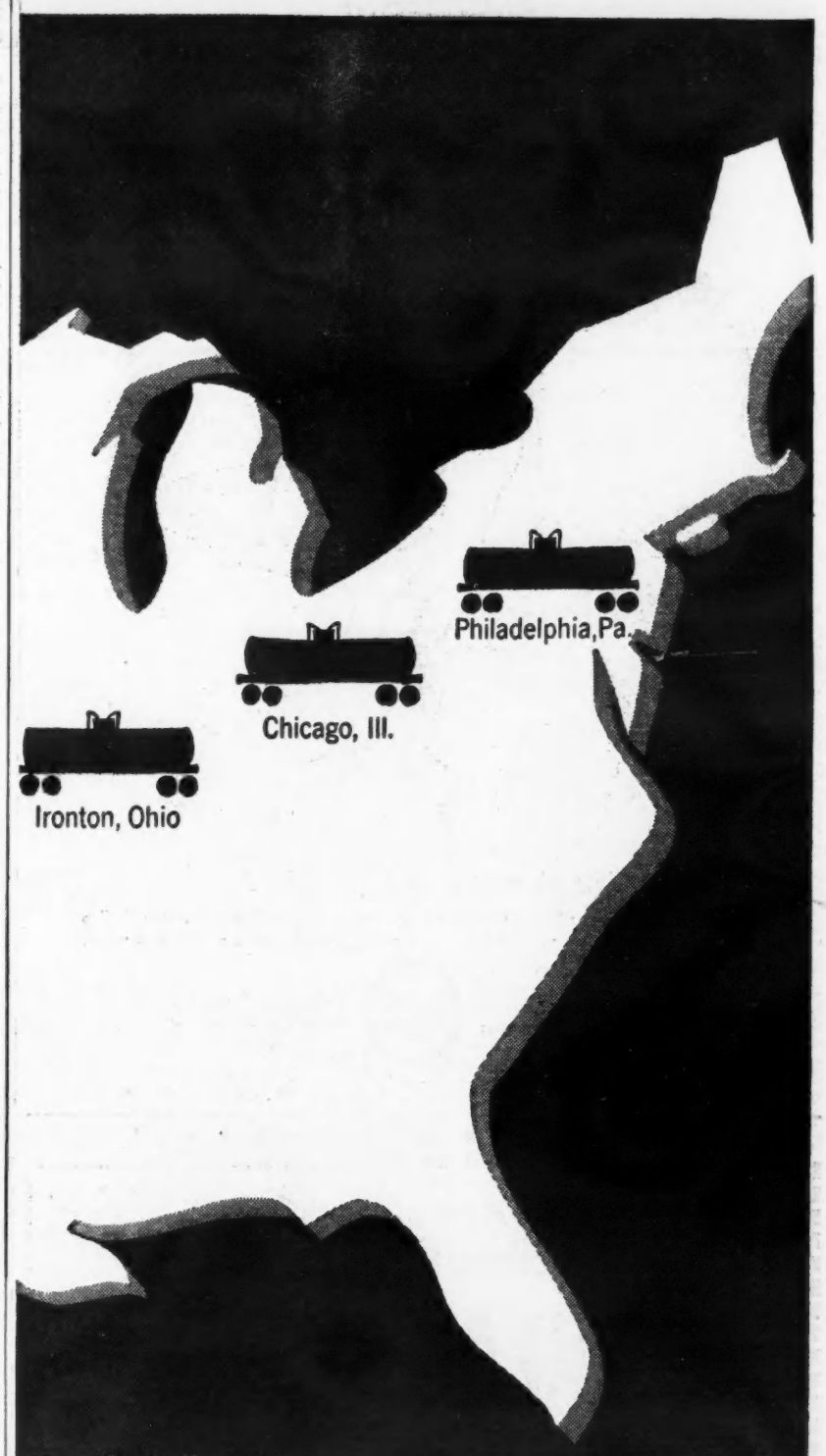

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to treat 2,413,828 cross arms, and creosote or solutions accounted for an additional 1,423,402.

Phthalic Anhydride — A producer announced a 2c. per pound across the board advance on phthalic, effective today on spot, and July 1 on contract. The advance brought the tankcar price to 18½c. per pound; carload, 19c.; and less carload, 20c. per pound. A large major producer stated that it will not raise prices in the immediate future. A tight supply situation has been brought on by a shortage of raw material, naphthalene. Phthalate plasticizers, which had been adequate to supply the market, were approaching a short supply position. Occasional delays were reported in shipment of phthalates. These tight markets were primarily the result of heavy inventory buying, but an increase in actual consumption beyond what had been anticipated has apparently caught producers off guard.

Regardless of the outcome of labor negotiations in the steel industry, trade sources have felt the economy as a whole would be dragging its feet in the third quarter. Demand has been so good, however, that some sources have revised their estimates upward. The feeling appeared to be that a slight dip in the third quarter might be followed by a renewal of the business uptrend during the fourth quarter. On the pessimistic side, steel men say that labor cannot win in a short strike, and if there is a prolonged strike, it will put a serious crimp in business during the latter part of 1959 and first part of 1960.

Styrene Monomer—No new prices were reported for the third quarter. Price on rubbergrade styrene monomer was set at 12c. per pound in tanks; 14½c. per pound, carload, drums; and 16½c. per pound, less carload lots.

Export of styrene monomer during the month of April amounted to 8,208,235 pounds, according to report of the Census Bureau. Export of rubber accelerators during the month totaled 324,834 pounds and exports of antioxidants were 902,968 pounds. Other rubber compounding agents accounted to an additional 150,393 pounds, the Bureau said.

IN RESEARCH POST: Dr. Arthur D. F. Toy, named associate director of research for Victor Chemical Works, Chicago.

AviSun Corporation Has 2 New Product Managers

AviSun Corporation, Philadelphia, newly-created affiliate of the American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company, has named Dr. Edward T. Severs product manager for films and Edwin M. Irish, jr. product manager in charge of polymers.

AviSun will manufacture, process and market polypropylene resins, film, and fibers.

Dr. Severs had been serving as product manager in charge of polymers for AviSun. Previously he was staff assistant to the manager of product development in Sun Oil's research and development division. Prior to joinng Sun Oil, Dr. Severs served as technical director of the Natvar Corporation, worked under the Bakelite Fellowship at the Mellon Institute, and was employed by Rohm & Haas Company and Atlas Mineral Products Company.

Mr. Irish goes to AviSun from General Electric Company, where he served as manager of phenolic products sales in the chemical and metallurgical division of GE. Before joining GE he was employed by

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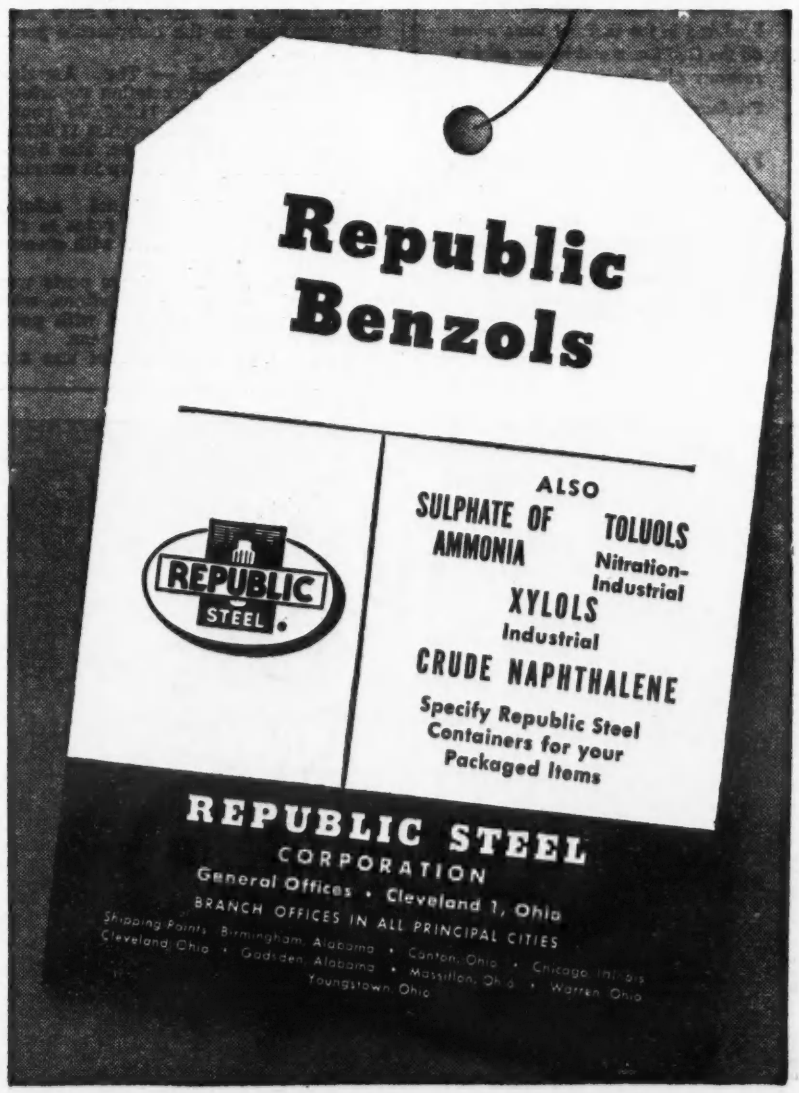

Air Pollution Control Ass'n Is Set to Hear 70 Papers

Latest developments in the battle against air pollution will be discussed in some seventy technical papers scheduled for presentation before the fifty-second annual meeting of the Air Pollution Control Association at the Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, June 22 through 26.

The conference is expected to draw upwards of 1,000 experts in the field from throughout the United States, Mexico and Canada.

Air pollution's effect on human beings, animals, plants and property will be among subjects covered during the conference's fifteen sessions, along with the latest techniques in detection, monitoring and control.

S. Smith Griswold, air pollution control officer for Los Angeles County, will be conference chairman for the meeting which annually brings together members of the APCA, a national professional affiliation of engineers, researchers, government administrators and industrialists who have a common interest in the problems of air pollution and its control.

"Health Aspects of Air Pollution," "Atmospheric Monitoring," "Contaminant Concentrations in the Atmosphere of Los Angeles County," "Monitoring for Air-Borne Radioactive Materials," "Zoning From an Air Pollution Point of View" and "Automobile Exhausts" will be among titles of sessions.

The final day of the conference will be devoted to field tours, enabling conferees to inspect the latest in air pollution control equipment installed at Los Angeles County industrial plants.

Oils Financing Okayed

The Department of Agriculture has agreed to finance the sale of 12,000 metric tons of soybean oil or cottonseed oil from US suppliers to the United Arab Republic. Sales contracts totaling about $3.2 million made between July 17, 1959 and September 30, 1959 will be eligible for financing. The final delivery date for the material is October 31, 1959.

Tremco Moves

Tremco Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has moved into a new headquarters and research building in Shaker Heights, Ohio.

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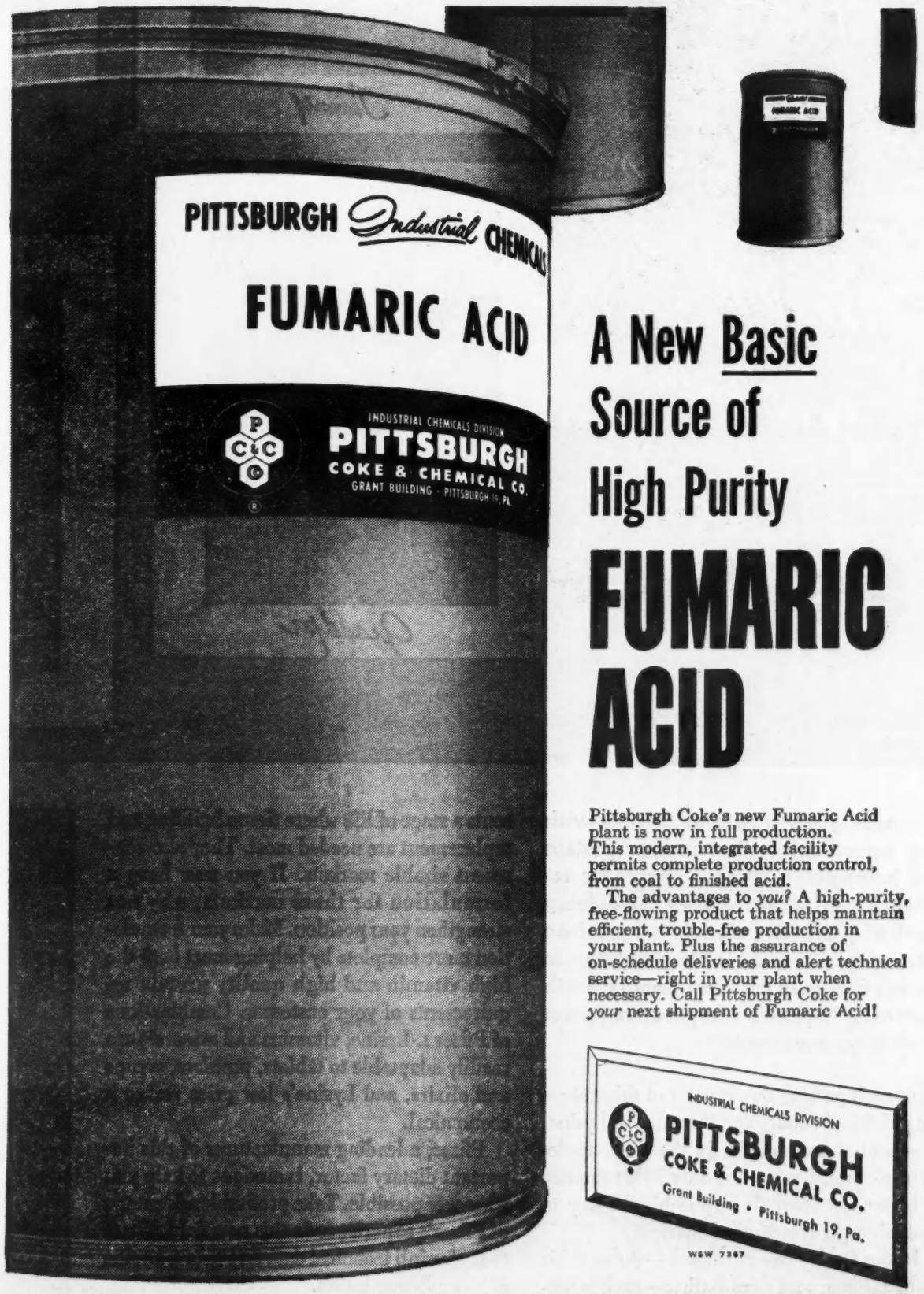

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A sharp reduction in l-lysine monohydrochloride of 17½ percent was the big news in the drug market last week. This followed a previous 25 percent reduction in March. Quantities of 25 pounds or more are now listed at $4.95 per pound packaged in either 25 or 100 pound fiber drums. There were no other price changes in the drug market. Every indication pointed to a stable price pattern on most items at the mid-year.

This is the season when the drug business traditionally goes into its summer slump, from which it does not emerge until early or mid-fall. There are a few exceptions, of course, which usually show a pick-up during the summer months, such as caffeine for cola drinks, quinine for gin and tonic drinks, and antihistamines for hay fever and similar allergies.

Aspirin, acetophenetidin, and cold remedies will decline sharply in demand, but losses suffered in APC pills by caffeine will be more than offset by the beverage trade. Vitamin consumption is expected to be seasonally off.

Import competition, in the face of inadequate tariff protection, continues to have a demoralizing influence on the domestic markets for such things as vitamins, steroids, and hormones, and are adversely affecting many other sections of the pharmaceutical industry.

It is ironical that such health giving products should have to be produced and marketed in such an unhealthy business atmosphere where profit margins must be lowered to almost the vanishing point. Antibiotics are abundant and move in a highly competitive market wherein such items as penicillin, streptomycin, and dihydrostreptomycin are being shaded.

Sulfa drug therapy is holding its own and maintaining its relative position with respect to competitive materials, having gained considerably in professional acceptance during the past year or two via multiple sulfa drug therapy. Monosodium glutamate continues to move in substantial volume for food taste improvement both at home and in the food industry.

Acetophenetidin—This item has started to ease off significantly, in line with the usual seasonal slump. Used in APC pills which meet with wide professional and consumer acceptance, and are a part of many cold remedies, acetophenetidin reaches its biggest sales volume during the fall and winter months. For the third quarter, business is not expected to be any more than routine.

Antibiotics—While there is a routine business volume of no mean proportion during the summer months for the various antibiotics, the fact is that a seasonal slump during the warm weather does hit the market. In this, antibiotics are no less affected than are many sections of the pharmaceutical industry.

The slow summer third quarter, however, is not expected to pull down overall annual sales, because this year is expected to be the best yet for the industry. As far as antibiotics are concerned, from a manufacturing standpoint, most of them are high volume low profit items, made so from severe competition at home and abroad.

One of the saving factors in the antibiotic trade is that several of them are quite effective as feed supplements in the growth and fattening of livestock. This market is fast developing into large volume—but like everything else that goes to the feed trade, competition is keen, sales effort high, and prices unstable with consequent low profit margins.

Antihistamines—The hay fever and rose fever seasons are expected to give a substantial boost to the antihistamine market this summer. Some observers feel that the good market found in the harmless type sleeping pills will be well sustained during the summer months. A new licensed maker of chlorpheniramine maleate and pheniramine maleate went into production and marketing in May, thus adding to the availability of this item.

Aspirin—The aspirin market is approaching its slow season, and demand will be sharply off for the months immediately ahead. Consumption of aspirin tablets, APC pills, and cold remedies will be seasonally off through the third quarter. Makers expect full production schedules to resume in early Fall, anticipating the usual heavy Winter demand.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, $1.05 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
60.61	60.62	60.85	63.13

For Current Prices see page **9**

Atropine Sulphate—While demand is not heavy in this country in view of the many competing synthetically produced nasal decongestants, suppliers have been having real difficulty in obtaining enough atropine to supply even the modest needs of the market. Supplies are expected to ease in July due to less demand and somewhat better availability.

Caffeine — Demand is off from the pharmaceutical trade and up in the beverage trade—a warm weather phenomenon characteristic of this market every summer. The overall net effect is a substantial gain in use because of the widespread popularity of cola type beverages.

Citric Acid — In addition to its actual good industrial demand, this item is running into good summer volume for beverage purposes. Third quarter industrial business may slump a bit, but be largely offset by stepped-up beverage demand. Price schedules now in effect are expected to continue for the months immediately ahead.

Dimethyl Sulfoxide—The British National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill reported that dimethyl sulfoxide is an effective means of preserving frozen human or bovine red blood cells. The investigators said that it penetrates the cells more rapidly than does glycerol and less of the solute is required for complete protection against damage by freezing.

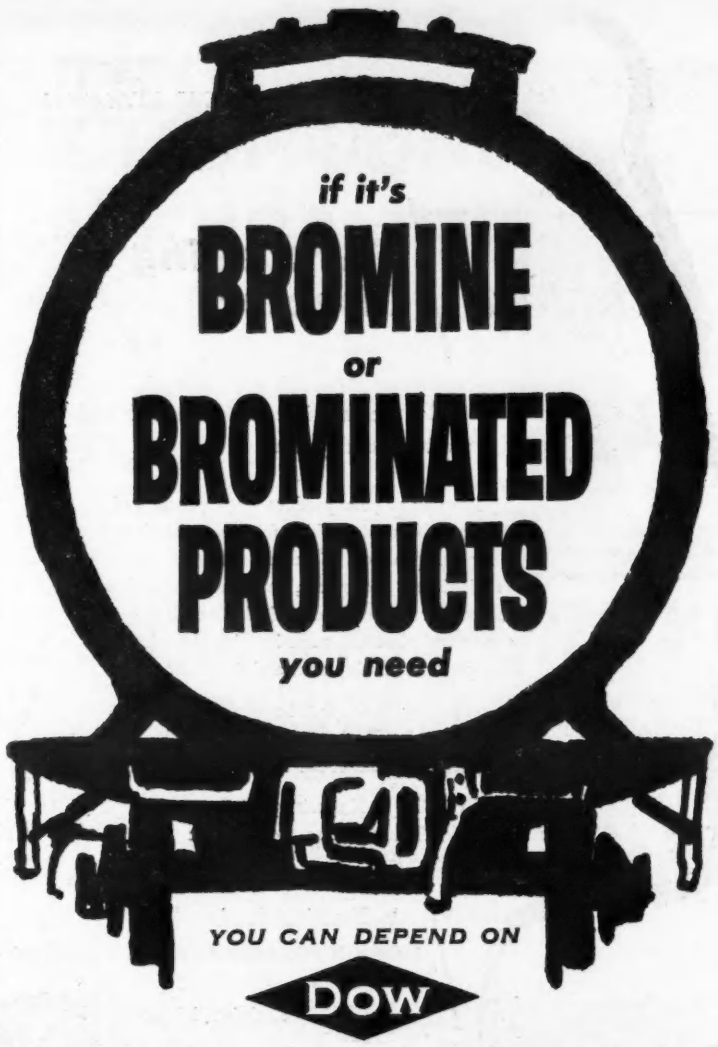
Hormones — Sex hormones are almost all imported now. Cheap import competition priced most domestic sources out of the market. With few exceptions, they are no longer produced in this country.

Hydrocortisone—Just one more section of the drug industry being harassed by cheap import competition is the field of steroids. Despite the sharp upgrade of the sales growth curve and the quite substantial volume consumed, the domestic industry has not been able to keep price schedules at reasonable levels. Hydrocortisone has consequently been moving from domestic suppliers at around $1.30 per gram. Importers are even sniping at this price, some buyers say.

l-Lysine — On top of last March's 25 percent cut in l-lysine monohydrochloride prices, producers last week added a further cut of 17½ percent. This brings price schedules down to $4.95 per pound for quantities of 25 pounds or more. The $4.95 price goes for material packaged in either 25 pound or 100-pound fiber drums. A single 5-pound package is priced at $6.95 per pound. These prices are on a freight allowed basis.

Fermentation processes are the lowest cost methods of manufacture, and enable the making of price reductions with volume production. The reasons behind the latest price decline are probably more intended to stimulate wider usage, particularly by the food industry, and thus anticipate volume economy production, rather than reflection of economies effected in current production.

Monosodium Glutamate—Used to enhance and bring out the natural flavor of foods, this tonage item is in quite ample supply. Sales patterns run all the way from companies who produce the item and move their production only to nearby large food processors at special contract prices, through other makers who sell in bulk quantities to a wide variety of customers; to makers who distribute material in small package form, and distribute it



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OPD price quotations are concerned only with bulk prices as they apply to distribution to consuming industries in bulk packages, but not at the level of contracts to one customer taking an entire plant output. Such bulk prices as listed by OPD involve schedules of $1.05 per pound for 100 pound drums, or $1.07 for quantities of 1,000 pounds.

Sulfa Drugs—The usual seasonal slump that comes every year to a wide range of pharmaceutical products is being felt by this class of drugs. However, sulfa drug therapy is holding its own in relation to other medications for the same purpose, and in the last year the sulfas regained some of the ground that they had previously lost to antibiotics, by reason of the good acceptance by the medical profession of multiple drug therapy. Prices in effect during the last few months are expected to cahry over into the third quarter.

Vitamins—Vitamin consumption always drops off significantly during the summer months, and this year is not expected to be an exception. While the vitamin business runs into high dollar volume, the industry suffers continuously from harassment arising from cheap foreign imports.

This has necessitated repeated price reductions on domestic manufactured material to meet import competition, and narrowed profit margins virtually to the vanishing point. It is ironical that an industry whose products are so health giving, must live, for lack of adequate tariff protection, in such an unhealthy economic atmosphere.

Botanicals

The summer seasonal slump in the drug business has begun to set in, and a period of slow trading is expected for the months immediately ahead. This is the season when drug buyers assume an attitude of apathy, even regarding those botanical items in which they should be showing an inquiring interest because of crop shortages or other factors in the market which might adversely affect purchases at the time when they are needed.

Supplies, if in general are now abundant because of new crops which have arrived, or will soon be arriving. Price patterns are holding fairly stable. Prices on certain items on which there is as yet no new crop, and old stocks are getting scarce, are still being traded at former levels in order to move the remaining stocks out prior to new crop arrivals. There are exceptions, of course, particularly in foreign botanicals where it looks as if the new crop would not be adequate.

Arabic Gum—More or less acute conditions existing at the primary market source has had a firming effect on this market. Prices have tended upward in anticipation of less than normal yields.

Balsams—Inquiry last week was hardly more than routine. Supplies were quite adequate to meet all calls. Price patterns were unchanged, with Copaiba listed at 65 cents per pound in drums, and tolu at $3.10 to $3.60 per pound depending upon quantity and seller.

Guar Gum—This item moved in quite good business volume, and has done so for most of the first half. Food grade is quoted at 38c. per pound in carlot quantities, and industrial grade is listed at 32c. in carlot quantities. A so-called technical grade is sold at 30c.

Locust Bean Gum—Demand has been fairly good on spot. Prices are said to be well maintained. Trading volume is largely confined to smaller lots on spot, with occasional buyers taking more substantial quantities. This item is faced with rather severe competition in certain end uses from synthetic material and from other natural products.

Rhatany Root—Supplies are abundant by virtue of the new crop on hand, against which demand is currently slow. Prices have been reduced significantly in recent weeks, but demand continues to lag.

Wild Cherry Bark—The cough drop and syrup business has eased off seasonally, and as yet the build up of inventories and stocks for next winter's coughs has not developed very far. Consequently, demand is currently slow.

American Cyanamid Offering Custom Made Drug Service

The fine chemicals department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, is offering a "custom-made" pharmaceutical production service for ethical and proprietary drug manufacturers.

The new service would make available to manufacturers specialized equipment and bulk chemicals for the production of finished pharmaceuticals or for individual processing operations.

T. L. Floyd-Jones, general sales manager of the department, said that "although Cyanamid has conducted similar opertions in the past, it has been done only on request. This is the first time we are offering the service generally."

According to Mr. Floyd-Jones, the new service would allow manufacturers to expand their own operations in four important areas "when they need it."

"It would allow them to take advantage of the specialized knowledge available through Cyanamid personnel; make available to them a wider variety of special equipment which they may not have on hand or cannot afford to maintain on a permanent basis; expand their total manpower and production capacity with Cynamid personnel and equipment, and add a whole new line of important basic pharmaceutical products to their stockpile," he said.

Connor Is MCA Pres.

—Continued from page 7

New York, and R. W. Thomas, vice-president of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.

Maurice F. Crass, jr., was re-elected as full-time secretary-treasurer.

Directors elected for a three-year term expiring May 31, 1962 are: Peter C. Allen, president, Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal; L. G. Bliss, president, Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia; Bruce K. Brown, president, Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., New Orleans, La.; Howard S. Bunn, president, Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

R. F. Coppedge, jr., president, National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York; A. E. Forster, president, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; John R. Hoover, president, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Theodore Marvin, president, Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.

Carl F. Prutton, executive vice-president, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, and Robert B. Semple, president, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

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FDA MAN: Dr. William H. Kessenich, appointed medical director of the Food and Drug Administration, a position he has held on a temporary basis since January when Dr. Albert H. Holland, jr., resigned from government service.

FDA Says It Likes Idea Of Aids to the Druggists

Food and Drug Administration feels that the practice of some drug manufacturers of supplying pharmacists with data on indications and dosage of prescription-only drugs is good and should be followed by other manufacturers.

In a general policy statement issued recently, the agency said:

"There are presently no regulations under the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act that prevent a manufacturer of prescription drugs from sending to pharmacists data he needs on indications and dosage in exercising his important professional function of checking against possible mistakes in a prescription.

"The Food and Drug Administration believes manufacturers should be encouraged to supply such printed matter to the pharmacist for his professional information. Obviously, such printed matter should not be displayed to prospective purchasers to promote over-the-counter sale of prescription drugs."

Food Additive Labels

—Continued from page 3

on him to know what he puts into food—he can't pass it off onto someone else and would be foolish to try.

"This does not mean, of course, that the person who furnishes the raw material has no responsibility. His is as great as is that of the man who uses it."

Mr. Harvey urged the chemical industry to review its labeling practices on raw materials to make certain that they are in compliance with the law.

FDA, he went on, regards this as a matter of great importance and intends to take "appropriate regulatory steps" if necessary.

Queried by OPD, the commissioner indicated that this means that any chemical process raw material intended for use in food should have a complete rundown of its composition on the label. For those materials shipped in bulk, he suggested that this information be included on the bill of lading or shipment invoice.

Smith, Kline Marketing 'Stelazine,' New Tranquilizer

Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, is marketing its new tranquilizer, "Stelazine" to doctors in a 1 milligram tablet following six month use in mental hospitals.

The new production, according to the firm, is also available for psychiatric patients who are hospitalized or under close supervision, in 2 mg., 5mg., and 10 mg. tablets, and 10 cc. multiple dose vials.

Avon Sales in April Ahead of First Quarter

Sales of Avon Products, Inc., for April exceeded the first quarter pace when sales increased 19 percent over the comparable 1958 quarter. According to John A. Ewald, president, "the sales to date in the month of May are also following an upward trend. He added that "the outlook for 1959 is most encouraging as our business continues to prosper."

Western Petrochemical Elects

William W. Sellew, jr., has been elected chairman of the board of Western Petrochemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Sellew is a partner in the investment firm of G. H. Walker.

Zenith Labs Moves

Zenith Laboratories, Inc., have moved into a new plant at 150 South Dean street, Englewood, N. J. The firm's manufacturing facility was formerly located in Hoboken, N. J.

Bids Wanted

Acetylene, tech., 52,000 cu. ft., IFB CML-18-109-59-122-B., July 6. US Army Chemical Center Procurement Agency, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Argon, 22,000 cu. ft., IFB CML-18-109-59-122-B, July 6, US Army Chemical Center Procurement Agency, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Enamel, Spec. MIL-P-15145A Amend. 2, 6,000 gals., IFB 155-3142-59B, July 30. General Stores Supply Office 70 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia.

Lacquer, IFB-155-3073-59B, 6,096 gals., June 23. General Stores Supply Office, 70 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nitrogen, 400,000 cu. ft., IFB CML-18-109-59-122-B, July 6. US Army Chemical Center Procurement Agency, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Oxygen, 8,000,000 cu. ft., IFB-102-318-59, June 26. Supply Officer, Code 530, Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paint Oil, spec. Fed. TT-P-47A, 34,294 gals., IFB-155-3079-59B. General Stores Supply Office, 70 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Obituaries

Sydney B. Carragan, former vice-president and director of Takamine Overseas Inc., New York, died June 6 in Oceanside, L.I., N.Y. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Carragan joined the firm in 1929 and retired in 1955. He was also vice-president of Takamine Ferment Company.

Robert Perry Foster, owner of the former Foster Laboratories, and of the Foster Drug Stores, died June 8 in Newark, N.J. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Foster sold the laboratories and drug stores in 1945 because of poor health.

Frank Hier, a trial examiner of the Federal Trade Commission, died June 10 in New York. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Hier was to sit at a hearing on the acquisition of the Viskin & Corporation by Union Carbide Corporation at the time of his death. Previously, he had sat at the opening hearings on FTC antitrust charges against five major drug firms.

B. William Petsche, retired vice-president and general manager of Arlington Chemical Company, died in Yonkers, N. Y., on June 7. He was eighty-eight years old. Mr. Petsche retired seven years ago after nearly sixty years with the concern.

Alfred E. Smith, a wholesale drug salesman for Schieffelin & Co. for fifty years, died May 10 in New York. He was seventy-four years old.

Maurice C. Taylor, owner and director of Taylor Research Laboratories, died June 6 in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Taylor, previous to the founding of his own firm in 1949, had served as resident director of research and development for Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation in Niagara Falls.

Pfizer Has High Hope

—Continued from page 3

turbances. The drug was reported to be free of important side-effects.

At any stage of life, Dr. Robie suggested, the body's usual mechanism for controlling the supply of serotonin, the recently discovered hormone, may "just plain wear out," either from everyday usage or repeated emotional shocks. (Serotonin's role is still unclear, but it appears to be important in the normal functioning of the central nervous system and the brain.) A drug such as "Niamid," or psychotherapy, or both, help to restore the regulating mechanism and bring serotonin levels back to normal, he observed.

Good Results Reported

Dr. Robie reported good results with "Niamid" in the treatment of 23 patients suffering from various types of depressing mental disturbances. The drug "apparently is free from serious side effects," he noted.

Studies in animals indicate that "Niamid's" safety may be due to the way it is broken down by the body, according to Dr. Barry M. Bloom and associates at Pfizer. In dogs, Dr. Bloom reported, substantial amounts of "Niamid" pass through the body without undergoing any chemical change, and almost no free hydrazine, which is damaging to the liver, is detectable. Preliminary tests in humans reveal a closely similar pattern, Dr. Bloom added.

Other animal tests, reported by Dr. Robert P. Rowe and associates, also of Pfizer, establish that "Niamid" is not toxic to the liver and seldom lowers blood pressure. These results have also been found to hold true in humans, other investigators at the conference noted.

Tests indicating that "Niamid" and other drugs exerting similar effects may help the patient by reducing his sensitivity to outside stimuli, were reported by Dr. Leo Alexander, clinical instructor in psychiatry, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, and Suzanne Lipsett. Both "Niamid" and a tranquilizer called chlorpromazine seem to evoke "a protective drug-induced introversion," Dr. Alexander said, thus reducing the patient's responses to disturbing influences in his environment. This effect was measured by tests of conditioned reflexes, which became less sensitive in patients successfully treated with the drugs, but did not change when the treatment did not prove successful. This response, Dr. Alexander added, may prove to be a reliable way of choosing hospitalized patients who are most likely to profit from drug treatment, as well as providing the physician with a clue to whether or not the dosages being given are adequate.

Casein Bill Offered

A bill to extend the suspension of import duties on casein for another three years has been introduced in the house by Rep. John F. Baldwin jr., of California. Congress voted to suspend the duties on September 2, 1957 for a three year period. The bill would continue the suspension until September 2, 1963.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Potash prices were announced for the 1959-60 fertilizer season by a major producer. Price in the heavy shipping season of January through May was unchanged at 34½ cents. An increase of $3 per ton was announced for phosphate fertilizer solution, bringing the price to $88 per ton. On superphosphate, a producer said prices had firmed up at two shipping points to about 2 cents per unit over last year's levels. At other points, the price was unchanged. Superphosphate brought premium prices in the Southeast during the peak season as supplies were virtually exhausted during the heavy demand period.

Dried blood, New York, declined 25 cents per unit-ton, and tankage, at both New York and Chicago, was reduced 25 cents per unit-ton. Nitrogenous tankage was advanced 50 cents per unit-ton to $4.50. Not much material was offered, sources said. Stocks of castor pomace have been exhausted for many weeks. Bone- and hoofmeal were unchanged from previous quotations.

A recent report indicates that the cotton crop is all in. Plantings were said to have been the most generously fertilized on record. National cotton crop acreage allotment was reported at approximately 17.4 million acres. Actual size of the crop will depend on weather conditions, it was said.

A recent study by the University of Illinois indicated that fertilizer was the No. 1 operating expense on Northern Illinois farms averaging in size from 130 to 259 acres. Fertilizer expense per tillable acre, according to type of farm, amounted to $4.35 on cash grain farms, $4.23 for beef cattle, $4.25 for hogs, and $2.98 for dairy cattle.

Price Trends

Advanced

Nitrogenous tankage, 50c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Dried blood, New York 25c. per unit-ton. Tankage, New York and Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
111.86	111.86	112.02	109.66

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Market was unchanged from previous report, according to most trade sources. With the peak consuming season behind them, producers were well able to supply trade requirements. Spot shortages in this market during the heavy demand period never did develop to the extent that was noticeable in some of the other nitrogen materials. In any case, it was again pointed out that shortages developed more as a result of lack of shipping facilities than through any shortage of fertilizer materials.

Ammonium Sulfate—Cokeovens produced 146 million pounds of ammonium sulfate in April as against 147.5 million in the comparable month last year. Output in the first four months of this year totaled 548.4 million pounds as compared with 415.7 million pounds in the four-month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven sulfate in April totaled 232.3 million pounds as opposed to 199.3 million in the previous month, and 143 million pounds in the corresponding month last year. For the first four months, sales were 684 2 million pounds as against 616.1 million in the first four months of last year.

Stocks on hand at the close of April amounted to 148.4 million pounds as against 234.9 million at the beginning of the month, and 43.3 million pounds at the end of April last year.

Prices in this market were unchanged from last report.

Animal Proteins—Dried blood declined at New York from $6.25 to $6 per unit ton. Price at Chicago was steady and unchanged at $6 per unit ton. Tankage at Chicago was reduced 25c. per unit ton to $6.25, while listing at New York dropped from $6 to $5.75 per unit ton. Nitrogenous tankage for the new season was higher at $4.50 per unit ton. Not much material was offered, but what was available moved at the $4.50 level. Bonemeal remained unchanged at $75 per ton; hoofmeal unchanged at $6.75 per unit ton.

Castor Pomace—Price was quoted at $35 per ton, nominal. Material has been unavailable for many weeks.

Potash—A major producer announced new prices on potash muriate for the 1959-60 fertilizer season. On material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959, the following schedules will apply: for standard, bulk material, 60 percent minimum K_2O; July-August, 1959, price will be 30c. per unit K_2O; September-October, 31c.; November-December, 32c. per unit; January-May, 1960, price will be 34½c per unit, and June, 1960, price will be 30c. per unit. On granular material add ½c. per unit K_2O.

On standard, bagged potash muriate, 60 percent minimum K_2O; July-August, 1959, price will be $22.90 per ton; September-October, $23.50; November-December, $24.10; January-May, 1960, price will be $25.60 per ton; and June, 1960, $22.90 per ton. For granular material add 30c. per ton.

On tonnage contracted for after July 1, 1959, the above schedules will be boosted 2c. per unit K_2O on bulk shipments, and $1.20 per ton on bagged shipments.

Potassium Sulfate — A producer announced prices for the 1959-60 fertilizer year. Prices on potassium sulfate, 50 percent minimum, will be 59½c. per unit-ton in bulk, during July through September, 1959. Prices will be 64½c. for October through December, and January through May, 1960, price will be 67½c. per unit-ton. In June, 1960, the price will be 64½c. per unit-ton. Prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959. Prices on material contracted for after that date will be 2c. per unit-ton higher.

Sodium Nitrate — The peak season, which saw spot shortages in some nitrogen materials, posed no problem for suppliers of sodium nitrate. By juggling of shipments, sources said they had no difficulty in supplying trade requirements. Price was unchanged.

Business and Defense Services Administration reported that production of Chilean sodium nitrate in the fourth quarter was the highest for the year, but total 1958 output of 1,279,416 metric tons was three percent below that of 1957. The United States continued to be the leading consumer, accounting for 438,087 tons, or 37 percent of the total.

Superphosphate —A producer reported new prices at Savannah and Charleston, 2c. per unit over previously existing levels. At other points there were no changes. Sources said that during the peak season just past, superphosphate brought premium prices in the Southeast as a result of virtual exhaustion of supplies in that area. With the heavy consuming season past, producers were able to supply trade requirements.

Another producer reported that effective July 1, the price of phosphatic fertilizer solutions would be advanced $3 per ton (based on 75 percent phosphoric acid content) bringing the price to $88 per ton, f.o.b., works, frt. equald. with nearest competitive point. Higher labor and raw material costs were given as reasons for the price advance.

Pesticides

BHC—Trade sources were optimistic that the coming season would show a gain over the relatively poor showing made in this market last year. Cotton planting was placed at 17.4 million acres, according to a recent report. Actual consumption of pesticides of course, will depend on the growth of insect populations. Price was unchanged at previously reported levels.

Methyl Parathion — A major producer recently introduced a stabilized form of methyl parathion designed to prevent organic phosphate degradation during storage. Extremely stable field strength dusts can be prepared from stabilized concentrates using pyrophyllite or kaolin, combined with calcium carbonate as extenders, it was said.

The stabilized material has been designed for use in insecticidal dusts only. It is not recommended for preparation of emulsifiable concentrates since many emulsifiers are not compatible with the stabilizer system.

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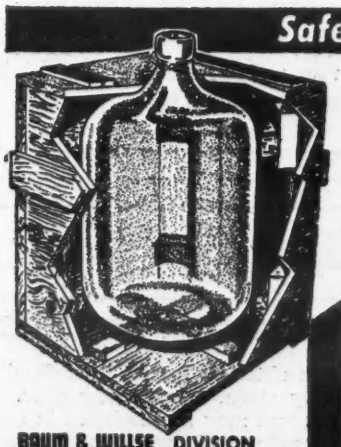

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Last week's discomfort index may have laid the groundwork for a comfortable future in essential oil and aromatic chemicals, according to a survey of the New York dealers. Not that the dealers themselves enjoyed the record-breaking heat, but they did say that increased temperatures often mean increased sales for them. For instance, a big crowd at the beaches means a lot of soft drink and ice cream sales, which in turn means a lot of essential oil sales to the beverage and ice cream manufacturers. As yet, a compilation of opinions indicates, there hasn't been a rise in sales, but in a matter of days, spotty rises ought to be evident.

Actual price rises in the essential oils last week, were non existant; neither were there any declines. This is somewhat of a surprise in view of the fact that the $2.70 per pound price for California lemon oil was expected to go back up to approximately $3.40. Reports last week, however, indicated that there was still some of the $2.70 oil available.

There was no word of price revisions in the aromatic chemicals, either.

The good word in the seeds and spices category was that American's consumption of spices has risen 59 percent in the past 10 years. In a report released last week, the American Spice Trade Association said that some 200,000,000 pounds of spices are consumed a year nowadays as compared with 126,000,000 that were consumed in the late forties.

Surprisingly enough, the largest area of increase was in seasonings produced primarily in this country, which has always been considered a small supplier of spices. The United States is a major producer only of such products as mustard seed, paprika, chili pepper, red peppers, sesame seed and dehydrated onion and garlic products.

Whereas the Spice Trade Association had no official reasons for this phenomenal rise, it did suggest the following possible explanations:

1. GIs during World War II bringing back descriptions of exotic foreign dishes which usually are more highly seasoned than traditional Yankee fare.
2. Increased tourist travel.
3. Growth of outdoor cookery with the male of the household taking an active interest. (Very cautiously, a Spice Trade Association spokesman suggested that perhaps men are more adventurous cooks than their wives.)
4. The fact that today's homemaker usually does all her own family's cooking; she takes a greater interest in the way dishes taste than did the hired cook of yesteryear.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Cloves, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentinian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2, whole, 10c. per lb.
No. 2 siftings, 5c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
145.42	145.46	145.56	145.64

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—The price remained at its previous quotation, $2.40 to $3.50 per pound.

Bergamot—Natural Italian in cans may be bought for approximately $13 per pound. The range is from $12.75 to $13.75 per pound. According to agricultural information received here bergamot grown in Calabria in southern Italy, is harvested from December to March.

Bois de Rose—This soap-scenting essential oil is one of the few products that actually depends upon floods for a successful harvest season. According to information received here describing the growing process of the rosewood trees in Brazil, many of the logs are cut 100 miles away from the Amazon River. And the only way they can be economically transported to the river, is for them to be loaded onto barges on the tributaries of the Amazon. These, however, are dry during most of the year and it is only during the season of flooding rains that the tributaries contain sufficient water to float the barges. This flooding season is from April to July.

Reports received here last week indicate that the bois de rose market is strengthening. It does, however, remain at its previous quotation, $1.90 per pound for the Brazilian and $1.80 per pound for the Peruvian.

Citronella—Java-type remains strong, according to a usually well-informed source here.

Clove Bud—In spite of the fact that clove leaf oil market is showing rather definite signs of weakening, clove bud oil seems to be holding its own. For several weeks after the heavy rains in Madagascar in late March, the price rose until it reached its peak $2.90 per pound. Then a fortunate dealer who had received a shipload of the material was able to reduce his price 15c. per pound to $2.75. Since this lone reduction, the market has remained stable and strong, according to a survey of the New York dealers.

Clove Leaf—Reliable sources here report that Madagascar shippers are beginning to offer substantial quantities of oil and that further downward revisions are in the offing. This, according to the dealers, is the oil that has been salvaged from the damaged warehouses that were flooded during the heavy rains in March. It is not likely to last for a very long time, dealers here anticipate and when it is all gone, very little from the new crop will be available. There is still no word of the exact damage done to the crops, but unofficial reports indicate that the floods may have reduced the island's total output from 30 to 50 percent.

Eucalyptus—No change has been noted in the prices of this oil of late. They are: 70-75 percent in drums, 51c. per pound and 80-85 percent in drums, 57c. per pound.

Geographically speaking, the eucalyptus genus is typically Australian where numerous varieties of trees practically blanket the continent. The dwarfed types grow in the areas where there is little rainfall; the tall straight types grow in the coastal and mountainous regions; others grow at the sea and still others are at home on the snowline.

However, Australia no longer has a monopoly on eucalyptus. Seeds from the continent "down under" have been planted in the Belgian Congo, South America, Spain, New Zealand, India, California, Africa and Algeria.

Slightly different species have been found in New Guinea, Timor and the Philippine Islands.

Grapefruit—The market is reported to be showing strength, but as yet there is no price rise. The previous quotation, $2.10 per pound, remained in effect last week.

Hemlock—The 15c. per pound decline three weeks ago which brought the price down to $2.55 per pound, is the latest price revision, according to a survey of New York dealers. The market is not particularly weak, informed sources say, so no immediate declines are anticipated.

Lavender Flower—Ever since the rather drastic price reductions last month, lavender flower oil has taken on an air of stability. Last week quotations remained: $2.75 per pound for the 35-37 percent ester and $3.25 for the 40-42 percent ester.

Lemon—There continued to be a wide range in the prices quoted last week for

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended June 5

Black pepper, 4 lots, 280 bags.
Caraway, 2 lots, 230 bags.
Cassia, 21 lots, 1,720 bales.
Fennel seed, 6 lots, 781 bags.
Marjoram leaves, 100 bags.
Nutmegs, 9 lots, 814 bags.
Oregano, 2 lots, 471 bags.
Papain, 7 lots, 796 cases.

Essential Oils

California lemon oil. Exchange brand remained at its previous level, $3.50 per pound, some types of independent brand remained at $3.40 and other types of independent remained at the low quoted two weeks ago, $2.70 per pound. Actually, this is somewhat of a surprise, since reliable sources two weeks ago felt that the $2.70 per pound lemon oil would all be sold by now. Apparently there was quite a bit more of it to begin with than most dealers suspected, so now no one is quite sure how much longer it will be available.

Lemon is one of those products whose sales are more directly affected by the heat than others. For example, the average person is more likely to drink more lemonade on a hot 4th of July than he would, say on a cool Groundhog day. So the lemon sales to beverage manufacturers are apt to rise during the summer months.

On the other hand, however, the lemon sales to the candy manufacturers definitely fall off about this time of the year since candy is not one of the things the average person craves in sweltering weather.

Lemongrass—For the first time since February, there is considerable interest being shown in this Vitamin A ingredient. Reliable sources here report that this oil is strengthening, though the reasons for such a trend are not apparent.

According to agricultural information received here, the yield of the oil is lower during the rainy months, which in India, the chief producing region, are from June to August. Possibly this might have some bearing on the overall market situation.

Lime—Last week's heat wave may serve to strengthen the market for lime, informed sources reported. For during very hot spells, the average person tends to consume more of such products as lime carbonated beverages, limeades and lime sherbet.

By way of past records, lime prices have remained unchanged since the first of the year. They are: Mexican distilled, $6.25 per pound; West Indian distilled, $6.50 per pound, and West Indian expressed, $7.75 per pound.

Sandalwood—This perfume fixative remains at its previous quotation, $13.25 per pound in drums.

Ylang Ylang—Since the Russians bought 10 to 15 tons of the creaper grades of Ylang Ylang over a month ago, no word on market conditions has been received here. At that time, however, informed sources said they expected to see a price advance. That has not come about and the price remains at the same level it was —$7 to $33 per pound, depending on quality. The Bourbon types in bottles, ranged from $7 to $22 per pound while the extra grade in bottles ranged from $28 to $33 per pound.

In a discussion about an oil with such a name as ylang ylang, one could hardly object to a brief explanation of its pronunciation and origin. It is not, as so many essential oil dealers insist on calling it, pronounced 'lang lang.' Granted, this is the most effortless way to pronounce it, but it is most incorrect. Ylang ylang ought to be pronounced 'ee-lang ee-lang.' As one might suspect, the name means 'flower of flowers.'

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Isoeugenol—For some time now, $9.50 per pound has been the quotation.

Citral—The per pound price of this lemongrass derivative is still $3.15 per pound.

Civet—Natural in bottles remains fairly stable at $8.50 per ounce while the artificial, in bottles, is quoted from $13.75 to $15 per pound. Now used primarily as a perfume and cologne fixative, natural civet was, at one time, thought to have therapeutic properties. According to the "Perfume Album" by Jill Jessee, Lemery, a French chemist of the 17th century said. "It (civet) comforts the spirits and is good against all diseases of the head and brain."

This book suggests that perhaps the earliest actual use of civet was to scent Spanish and Italian gloves during the 18th century.

Incidentally, the fur of the civet cat made quite a showing two years ago when some New York couturiers made coats of it to add spice to their collections. The fur is usually a brownish-gray color or marked with black stripes and bands of gray.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger—Even though the shipping season for Cochin is over and prices are rather firm, local demand is improving according to reliable sources in New York. It is reported that the Jamaican government has purchased 300 tons to support prices there. Offerings are being made of the Nigerian variety, but stocks are small.

Nutmegs—The market has firmed up a bit following rumors from the East that there will be difficulty in making shipments from Indonesia. Reports indicate that nutmegs from the West Indies are selling at prices below replacement costs with the hope that Grenada will lower its prices. So far, this has not come about.

Pimento—Stocks from Jamaica are showing signs of strengthening, now that the cheaper qualities are just about gone, according to reliable sources here. They say that deliveries have been made but that reserves are quite small.

Pepper—Only moderate stocks of black pepper are available, it was reported last week. All the Brazilian has been sold so the recent arrivals from elsewhere have found ready demand. Very little Sarawak is in New York and only limited quantities of Ceylon are for sale. Singapore shippers are still asking prices higher than the current New York prices. This may develop into a problem since the season of heaviest consumption is approaching and arrivals are constantly tapering off.

The white pepper market was a bit easier than it had been in some weeks, reliable sources indicated.

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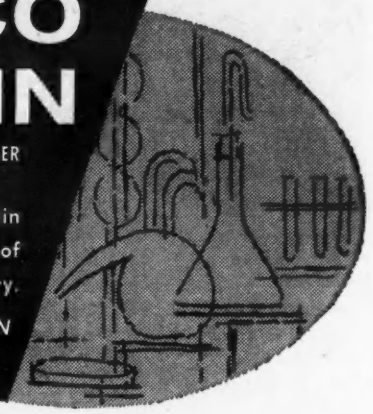

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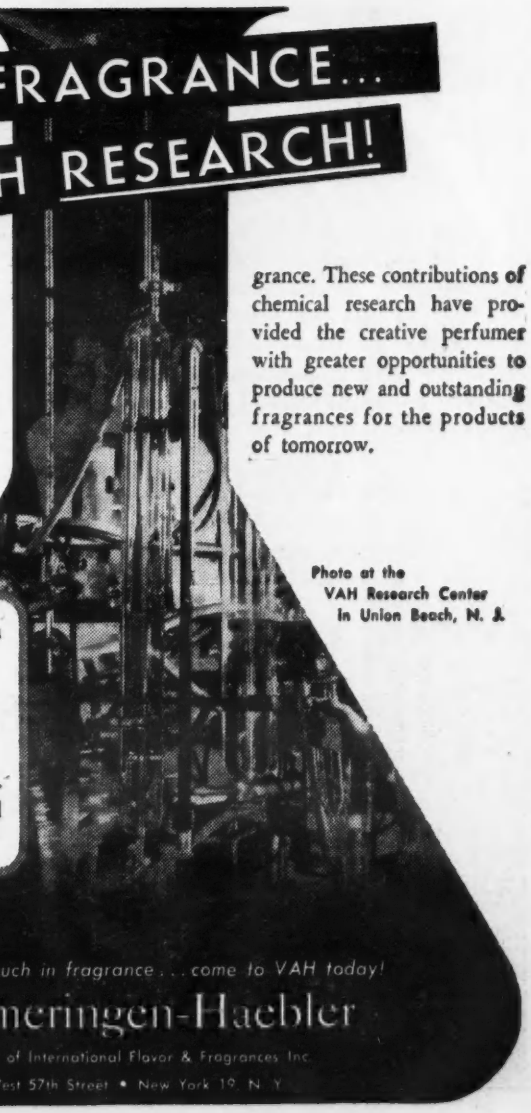

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Coatings Materials

The coatings business picture continues to reflect the boom in basic industries. Ordinarily at this time of the year paint demand would be fading, plastics limping and rubber already grinding to a halt. But that turmoil of activity in steel, the economy's vortex, and in automobiles, where a truly strong consumer demand exists, has left hardly a single coatings material wanting for customers. In some cases, notably phthalates and alkyds, real tightness of supply has developed, and for DOP, price listings are indestructably firm for the first time in the market's history.

An explosion last week at a phthalate maker's plant has curtailed activity there, but for how long and to what extent could not be determined yet. One thing was certain: Competitors have very little if any material to offer new customers. One source said that while his company has been able to take care of all regular customers, without delay or not exceeding three days' delay, the time seemed to be approaching when new business would have to be turned away from the door. The same source could foresee no let-up of the supply stringency until the end of the third quarter, if then.

Perhaps the most striking feature of this season's coatings picture is the comeback being staged with increasing confidence by industrial paints. This group, observers recall, was hanging back in the wings all last year while trade sales established a new record. Detroit's stepped-up demand for rubber and metal coatings, had made all the difference, these sources say. For if the industry hits a sales total of 6,000,000 units, as projected from the current sales pace, it will have bested last year's performance by 1.3 million units.

Even the casein market has participated in the boom, although modestly. Dealers have reported fair to brisk demand since start of the second quarter, in contrast to a desultory first quarter. Prices were substantially unchanged last week with Argentine holding firm at its recent advance.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.05	101.44

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for February, 1959, with figures for January, 1959, and February, 1958, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
April, 1959	136,765	27,624	164,389
March, 1959	137,381	28,029	165,410
April, 1958	107,927	26,051	133,978
Shipments			
April, 1959	131,435	24,453	155,888
March, 1959	151,931	29,214	181,145
April, 1958	113,283	25,863	139,146
Stocks			
April, 1959	149,931	87,098	237,029
March, 1959	144,553	83,935	228,488
April, 1958	262,824	89,885	352,709
Exports			
April, 1959	*	*	*
March, 1959	30,154	13,037	43,191
April, 1958	24,534	12,143	36,677

* Not available.

Earth Colors—The trend that started with the introduction of synthetic oxides has been steadily evident in this market, the natural materials gradually giving way whenever the synthetics have been able to equal them in performance. Burnt sienna has held on to its market, trade sources report, and gives every indication of continuing to do so, because its intensity of color has not yet been duplicated in the laboratory.

From all accounts it appears that business is good and will continue so, given the lusty output pace evident in steel, rubber, construction and other basic sectors of the economy.

Zinc Pigments—Rubber demand has boosted sales of this group to a high level, and it is of course the automobile industry that has made possible rubber's spectacular come-back this year. One high-ranking source has predicted that new car sales will hit 6 million this year, with the total including 500,000 foreign cars. This will represent a gain of 1.3 million units over the total for last year, it was noted.

Of most immediate concern to rubber and zinc oxide is the fact that automobiles staged a sharp upturn during the Spring season, something that had not happened for several years. April and May, the source said, had brought substantialiy higher sales than those of the previous months, when the annual average was running at only 5.5 million units.

Industrial paint accounts are also contributing a fair level of demand, according to another source. The two outlets taken together appear to be absorbing current output and leaving the market in good balance. There is no likelihood that tightness will develop, it was said, and with customers currently operating at such a high level, loose supply is hardly to be expected.

Prices are steady and unchanged, the undertone rated firm.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates were already tight before last week's plant explosion occurred. Where this will leave the producer involved could not be immediately determined, but if it is to mean that some customers must shop elsewhere, they are likely to find only slim pickings. For, prior to the explosion, one competitor had noted that while his company was able to take care of all regular customers with minimal delays, not exceeding three days, the time seemed to be approaching when new business would have to be turned away from the door.

This same source said that he could foresee no let-up in stringent supply through the next quarter, but that thereafter a normalization in steel and phthalic anhydride would help to normalize the plasticizer situation.

Meanwhile, prices can be described as indestructably firm for the first time in the market's history. Those odd lots of material that used to float onto the market at cut-rate prices are now notably absent, and if such should appear again, they no doubt would command a premium, just as re-sale lots of phthalic anhydride are now said to be moving at a full ten cents over the market price.

Natural Resins

Gum—Fair seasonal demand met adequate supply at unchanged prices. Congo copals were moved at 16½c. to 19c. per pound for No. 3, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 25c. to 26c. for No. 1. East India batu

Coatings Shipments, Output: April

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	†March	April	†March	April
Trade sales	$87,700,000	$103,000,000	30,300,000	35,000,000
Industrial sales, total	63,000,000	67,700,000	28,200,000	29,800,000
Paint and varnish	46,700,000	50,600,000	20,900,000	22,300,000
Lacquer	16,300,000	17,100,000	7,300,000	7,500,000
Overall totals	$150,700,000	$170,700,000	*58,500,000	*64,800,000

Total sales, Jan.-Apr.: $563,700,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial outlets.
† Revised.

Coatings Materials

bold dammar was quoted at a range of 14½c. to 16½c. per pound, in bags.

Shellac—Coatings accounts were displaying some remaining seasonal interest, trade sources reported last week. Prices, unchanged for nearly a year, held a steady tone that reflected the floor levels in effect at Calcutta.

Orange grades were offered last week at 36c. to 39c. for lemon No. 1, 35c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached was available at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Prices were substantially unchanged with nearby Argentine holding at 20½c. to 21c. per pound, minimum one carlot. Offers for later delivery ran 19c. to 19½c. for both Polish and Argentine, while New Zealand was available for spot and forward at a long-standing quotation of 24c. per pound. Australian ranged 21½c. to 22c. in the spot market.

Advices from Argentina point to a snug supply situation and a firm undertone in prices. Demand was said to be rather good, overall—fair for American accounts and excellent in Europe.

Naval Stores

Sales activity in May in the Georgia-Florida gum rosin market showed a gain over the sharp upturn of last month and exceeded that of May last year by 7,126 drum equivalents, according to USDA. Market tone was firm and the statistical position generally strong as rosin from current production was far from adequate to meet demands. Unfavorable weather conditions during most of the month and at the close had definitely pulled down gum receipts under last year's and congealed the opinions of dealers, processors and producers to a generally strong view of the underlying situation for the longer term.

The weighted average price for all grades on 6,382 drums, f.o.b. plants was $8.69 compared with $8.65 for the previous month and $8.17 for May, 1958. Total reported sales volume of 18,820 drum equivalents was 1,436 more than last month and 7,126 more than during May, 1958. Reported export sales of 7,065 drums were 4,240 more than last month and 4,969 more than duing May, 1958. Domestic sales of drums constituted 33.9 percent of the total reported, bags 3.5 percent, hot rosin 25.1 percent, and exports 37.5 percent.

Domestic sales of gum turpentine improved by 60,000 gallons and were 54,000 greater than duing May last year. Average price of tankcars held to within ⅛ cent of the ⅘ cent advanced price for April. Dealer purchases of CCC-owned stocks this month reduced these holdings to 337,-171 gallons, the lowest volume owned by CCC at any time during the past 10 years. Over-all sales were reported at 219,550 gallons, 5.3 percent exports, compared with 258,398 last month and 163,900 during May last year.

Pine Gum—For the week ended May 30 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $26.41 as compared with $26.19 the previous week and $24.82 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 16,000 barrels as against the previous week's 13,842 and 16,500 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 10.77 gallons of turpentine and 299 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 21; WG, 33; N, 23; M, 14; and K and below, 9.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 5	Mon. June 8	Tues. June 9	Wed. June 10	Thurs. June 11
Drums—					
N	...	...	$8.57§	...	...
WG	...	$8.90	8.83§	...	$8.82§
WW	...	8.685§	...	$8.80	8.95§
Bags—					
K	$8.55[1]	...	...	...	8.40
N	...	...	...	8.43	...
WG	...	...	...	...	8.70
WW	...	8.83	...	...	8.76§

Tankcars (for week ended June 11)—
WG, $8.30; M or better, $8.10; K or better, $8.10; N, $8.15§; WW, $8.40

Sales, USDA
744* 1,167* 1,035* 1,608* 1,165*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.535	.5375§	.535§	.531	.54
Sales	4,000¶	8,000¶	16,000¶	8,000¶	4,000¶

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. §Average price.
[1] K or better.

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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**Dr. Edward J. Matson** has been appointed director of scientific administration and **LeRoy W. Clemence** has been made associate director.

Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division, New York—Sales representative **Carl H. Ludders** has been transferred from the New York branch office to the western New York sales area. He will be located at the division's Buffalo, N. Y., sales office, and will continue to report directly to the New York branch office.

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago—**Ronald J. Sundberg** has been appointed a sales representative. He will make his headquarters at the Chicago office and be responsible for the territory of Illinois, Indiana, a major part of Kentucky and parts of Iowa.

American Spice Trade Association—The organization has just created the post of executive vice-president and **Stewart P. Wands** has been named to fill the post, after having been executive secretary of the association for three years.

Armour & Co.'s chemical division, Chicago—**Marvin Schram** has joined the unit as southeastern sales representative with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Harriet Raymond,** advertising manager of the plastics division, has been named Advertising Woman of the Year by the Council on Women's Advertising Clubs of the Advertising Federation of America.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Charles D. Hildebrecht** has been appointed group leader of the analytical section.

Fiber Chemical Corporation, Matawan, N. J.—**Herbert A. Ginsberg** has been named manager of the newly-organized chromium chemicals division. He had been with Mutual Chemical Company for thirteen years.

General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.—**John Chadwick** is a new San Francisco sales representative for the chemical division, and will headquarter in the division's sales office at 116 New Montgomery street.

Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, New York—**L. G. Erskine, jr.,** has been named assistant to the president, having previously been with St. Regis Paper Company as budget director.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.—**Dr. Karl Folkers,** executive director of fundamental research at the Merck Sharpe & Dohme Research Laboratories, has just completed twenty-five years of research activity with Merck.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Henry H. Hunter** has been appointed director of communications, having previously been director of public relations.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association—**Dr. George A. Downsbrough** has been elected president of the group.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**A. J. Johnson,** vice-president of the development and engineering division of the company's Emeryville Research Center, has just celebrated thirty years of service with Shell.

Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.—**E. P. Chandler** has been appointed western manager in charge of feed phosphorous sales.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago—**William P. Schoentgen** has been promoted to the new position of manager of employee communications in the public relations department.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Dr. Joseph Benedict** has been appointed European technical representative, and will be headquartered in Stauffer's new European office at 30 Rue du Rhone, Geneva.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York—Four technical representatives have been transferred in the sales department. They are: **Anthony P. Chavent,** from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the Boston district; **Robert W. Halley,** from Los Angeles to the Cleveland, Ohio, district; **John T. Kuzara,** from New York, to the Los Angeles district; and **Francis N. Wright,** from Newark, N. J., to the Charlotte, N. C., district.

Vitro Engineering Company, New York, a division of Vitro Corporation of America—**Sydney M. Stoller** has been appointed vice-president in charge of engineering and **Jack L. Schumann** has been made vice-president in charge of sales.

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Free Fatty Acid (as Oleic)	10.0 - 14.0%	Iodine Value (Hanus)	20.0 - 35.0
Moisture	0.5 - 1.2%	Saponification Number	100.0 - 116.0
Ash	0.1% max.	Penetration at 77°F. unworked	150 - 180 mm/10
Melting Point	36.0° - 44.0°C.	worked	340 - 370 mm/10
Flash Point	540°F. approx.	Color ASTM (Max.): 10%	4.5
Fire Point	570°F. approx.	30%	Greater than #8

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest lagged in the oils and fats market last week. Trading was limited and confined to actual needs. Market tone, however, remained on a steady basis. Corn oil was easy early but advanced ¼ cent late in the week. Crude cottonseed oil was scarce and advanced fractionally. Soybean oil also was firmer and higher. Crude coconut oil declined ¾ cent for nearby and July delivery on the Pacific Coast, while New York market was nominal and unchanged. Copra was quiet and off $10 per ton. Increased interest was noted in Spanish olive oil for shipment following the sharp boost in the cost of Tunisian oil replacements.

Palm kernel oil for shipment continued to sag. Offers for August arrival were reduced ½ cent per pound, due to the lower cost of coconut oil for July delivery.

Improved demand for tallow and greases resulted in sales at slightly higher prices. Domestic business was fair at the advance of both soapers and specialty buyers account. Cash lard was steady and slightly higher.

Linseed oil continued in good demand for spot delivery, with withdrawals also moving in excellent volume. Tung and oiticica oils were quiet, but were steady. Interest in Brazilian castor oil slackened but the market was steady, reflecting scarce supplies available for shipment from the source. Palm oil was higher due to increased cost of replacements. Consuming demand, however, continued slow. Interest in refined fish oils was light, chiefly for immediate requirements. Crude menhaden oil continued inactive, both for domestic and export delivery.

Linseed meal was quiet and lower, declining $2 per ton. Soybean meal demand was improved with sales at unchanged prices for nearby delivery.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1 5c. per lb.
Palm oil, spot, 3/20c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1958
110.48	110.94	113.12	117.53

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — This market was unchanged and steady. No. 1 Brazilian was available at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oil was quiet, but steady at current quotations.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	608,000
Previous week	.....	.....
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	600,000
Total this year	12,411,550	36,718,000
Corresponding period, 1958	8,769,700	37,925,000

Coconut—Crude dropped ¾c. per pound and sold 19¼c. tankcars, June delivery and 18¼c. July, f.o.b. Pacific coast. At New York, the market was merely nominal. Tankcars for spot delivery were quoted at 22c. per pound and second half June at 21¾c. July was available at 21½c., same basis.

Corn—Crude closed firmer and sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was advanced to 16.73c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Futures market was narrow and irregular last week until the announcement by the Department of Commerce to the effect that crusher's reports have overstated the production of crude cottonseed oil by 51 million pounds (850 tankcars) during the past seven months, (October-April). This brought short covering and good demand and prices scored fractional gains. This error was detected by the Census Bureau and was confirmed at the source. The adjustment is confined to the figures for Tennessee and total for the United States. Data for the production of cake and meal, hulls, linters, and quantity of cottonseed crushed were overstated proportionally and revised data will be released in the near future, the agency added.

Crude cottonseed oil was scarce and firmer. Bids were reported at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, in the southeast and 12⅞c. in the Valley. Last sales were heard at 12½c., Lubbock and Waco was nominal at 12⅝c.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 12, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	438	14.32	13.77	14.19S
Sept.	517	13.77	13.29	13.68S
Oct.	52	13.25	13.00	13.50@13.21
Dec.	171	13.11	12.83	13.07@13.09
March	14	13.04	12.91	13.06@13.09
May	4	13.13	12.95	13.07@13.10

Total sales and switches, 1,196 contracts.

Linseed—Business was reported quite active for fill-in needs. Deliveries continued to move in good volume against contracts. Market was unchanged and steady. Raw oil was maintained at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, June-August delivery; 12.7c. for September-November and 14c., New York basis.

Flaxseed—This market again was at a standstill as crushers concentrated on toll crushing program. Additional quantities were tendered by CCC. Spot and to-arrive sales were a blank in the cash market. Rain over much of the flax growing belt improved crop outlook but subsoil moisture reserves are still low. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts totaled 111 cars, compared with 165 a year ago. Shipped were 2 cars, against 14 last year. Bids were nominally unchanged at $3 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Oiticica—Trading was spotty. Market remained unchanged and steady. Tankcars were sold at 20½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 22c. to 22½c. spot, according to quantity.

Olive—Higher cost of Tunisian oil for shipment has strengthened Spanish oil and shipments were raised to $58 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping points. Trading in the latter was more active and offerings were closely held. Tunisian oil ranged from $63 to $64 per 100 kilos, drums, c and f, New York. Stocks on spot were unchanged and well held. Tunisian was quoted at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, and Spanish, $2.50 to $2.60, drums, spot, duty paid, as to quantity.

Palm—This market was stronger reflecting the higher cost of replacements. Drums were raised to 16.30c. to 17.30c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were advanced to 13.65c., per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Further weakness was noted in replacements from primary sources. Crude was lower at 17½c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York, August arrival.

Peanut—Buying interest was limited to prompt needs. Crude was unchanged at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast for prime quality oil. Refined was quoted at 16¾c., tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Tankcars were named at 13¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 18¾c. to 19c., spot as to quantity.

Soybean—Trading was reported light and spotty. Crude oil was firmer, with sales at 9⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for prompt shipment. Refined salad was higher at 11.83c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Tung—This market was quiet. Sales were confined to an occasional lot for actual needs. Tankcars were offered at 23½c., New York for June forward delivery. Drums were held at 25c. to 25½c., spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market continued easy and declined to 70½c. to 75½c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Copra — This market was easier and

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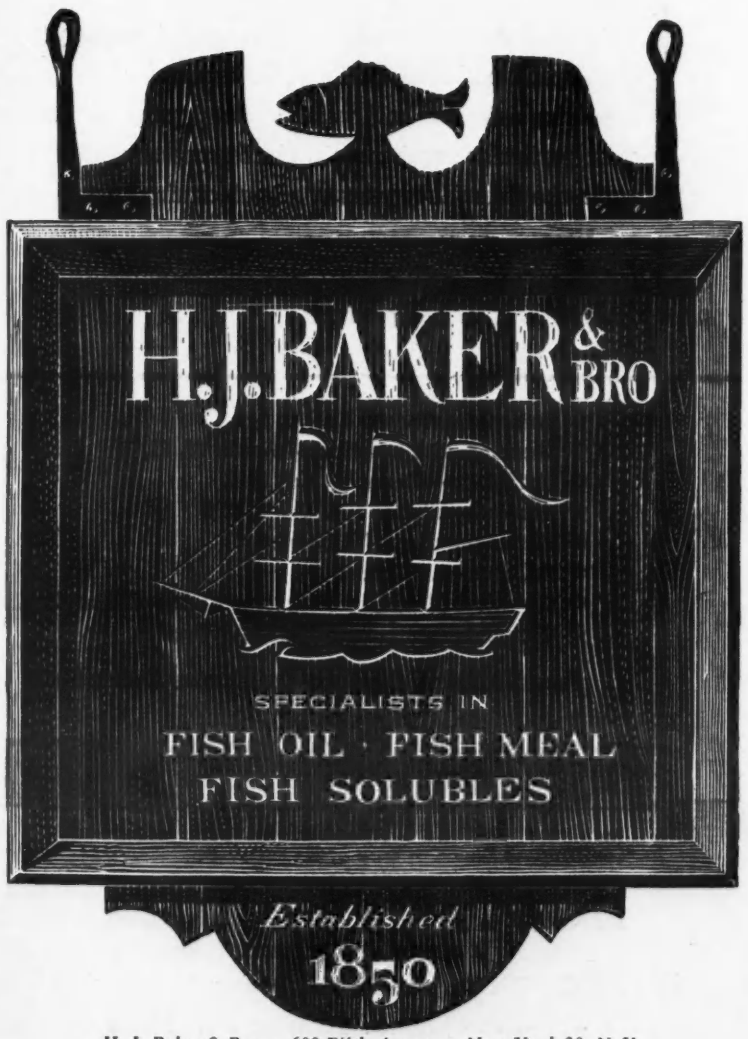

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

dropped $10 per ton. Prompt shipment was quoted at $247.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved demand stiffened this market and sales took place at ½c. higher. Yellow grease was sold at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and 6⅝c. asked. Choice white, all hog was firmer and held at 7½c. to 7⅝c., as to seller.

Lard—Market was firmer and slightly higher. Cash lard was raised to 9.425c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—This market was stronger and advanced ½c. per pound. Bleachable fancy was moved at 7c. and 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon quantity. Export interest was more active with moderate business placed direct. Guaranteed fancy was firm at 8½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and bulk, 7⅝c. Edible tallow was unchanged at 8½c. to 8¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Moderate run of business was reported for prompt shipment. Sellers continued to offer at 7½c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, prompt shipment and 7¼c., tankcars, Gloucester, Mass. Demand for oil on spot was light.

Menhaden—Buying interest was reported slow for both domestic and export delivery. Crude was unchanged at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, prompt delivery. Refined oil was in fair request. Light pressed was held at 9½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Trading continued light and spotty. Stocks were limited but adequate to meet current demand. Meal, 41 percent was offered at $62 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $65, Alabama, Georgia, for June-July shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was thin, prices for nearby supplies dropping $2 a ton on moderately increased production. Buyers and sellers alike displayed little interest in making transactions for future needs because of uncertainties in toll crushing program. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was priced at $60 to $61 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for June-July shipment. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, was not offered.

Peanut Meal—Improved export business coupled with moderate domestic demand has practically cleaned up stocks. Prices were steadier and 45 percent ranged from $53 to $53.50 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama points.

Soybean Meal—There was additional improvement in demand for 50 percent meal and premium over 44 percent widened 50c. a ton. Prices on 44 percent were practically unchanged across the country in light trading. A little better demand for poultry feeds was credited with the slightly firmer undertone. Meal, 44 percent, was held at $53 to $53.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Carnauba grades remained steady, despite light consuming demand, chiefly for actual needs. Prices of fatty and yellow grades were maintained at current quotations for spot delivery due to the strong situation in Brazil. Offers for shipment from Brazil were maintained at government price support levels. Refined beeswax remained steady, reflecting the firmness of crude wax. Offers for shipment were limited. Chilean shippers were not offering crude as supplies were reported exhausted. Japan wax was unchanged but steady as a result of the higher cost of shipments from Japan. Other vegetable waxes were quiet and quotably unchanged.

Dow Chemical Develops Color Fast Polystyrene

Two new polystyrenes with improved color stability under fluorescent light radiation have been developed by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

The product will be marketed as "Styron 672 Verelite" for molding and "Styron 673 Verelite" for extrusion. Dow development engineers say both display marked resistance toward yellowing.

Performance under accelerated aging tests revealed yellowing only one seventh of the allowable maximum specified by the Council of Illuminating Engineering Society in 1958.

Celanese Adds New Resin To Polyolefin Plastics Line

Celanese Corporation of America's plastics division has added a flame resistant resin to its "Fortiflex A" series of linear polyolefin plastic materials. The resin is available in melt indexes of .7, 2.5 and 5.0, the New York firm says. Quantities in natural color and black are available for immediate shipment. Cost of the self-extinguishing resin is 48 cents per pound in carload quantities.

Produce Exchange Appoints

The board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange has appointed Carl R. Berg managing director of the exchange. Mr. Berg became associated with the Exchange in 1946. In 1952 he was appointed executive secretary of the exchange, which position he held until his appointment as managing director.

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AMINOPYRIDINE—2 dms, Havre
AMMONIUM SULFITE—13 dms, Winslow Manley, Liverpool
ANILINE DYES—85 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
30 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
41 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
25 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
70 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
13 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool
98 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rio de Janeiro
160 bgs, Unanue & Sons, Rio de Janeiro
148 bgs, Chase Mahhattan Bank, Callao
ARABIC GUM—3,050 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sundan
500 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
153 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
197 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Port Sudan
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, London
ARSENIC—123 bbls, Leonard J. Buck, Skelleftehamn
ASBESTOS FIBER—534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
ASCORBIC ACID—80 dms, Rotterdam
10 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama
48 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, I Levine, Yokohama
24 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
BARIUM HYDROXIDE—133 cks, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—200 dms, Picker x-Ray Corp, Southampton
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
78 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Porto Alegre
75 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
25 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
69 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
58 bgs, Koster Keunen, Casablanca
55 bgs, Puerto Plata
25 bgs, Tampico
BERGAMOT OIL—47 hf cs, Messina
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, National City Bank, Manaus
10 dms, J E De Souza Co, Manaus
4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
10 dms, H Weber & Co, Iquitos
BONE—142 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
BORNYL ACETATE—10 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
BUTTONLAC—200 bgs, Maclac Co, Calcutta
CADMIUM OXIDE—11 dms, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—800 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—300 dms, Yokohama
CALCIUM LACTATE—20 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—35 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
CAMPHOR POWDER—50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—319 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
188 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL — 6 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
2 cs, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
CARAWAY SEED—600 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—149 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
75 dms, Salentine & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—115 dms, Durez Plastic Division, Cochin
CASSIA—188 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Rotterdam
747 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
131 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
634 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—304 tons, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—174 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
174 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
20 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseille
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—10 cs, Buenos Aires
CHLORINATED RUBBER—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—4 dms, Vick Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
CITRONELLA OIL—100 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
5 dms, Keelung
CLAY—720 bgs, L A Salomon & Co, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
227 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL FATTY ACIDS—20 dms, Carter Products Inc, Liverpool
CODLIVER OIL—70 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansund
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
CORN OIL—220 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—375 bgs, Antwerp
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Leghorn
CRESYLIC ACID—25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
150 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Hamburg
CUBE ROOT—589 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
209 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—40 cs, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—23 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEGRAS—13 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Bremen
54 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
26 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
60 dms, N I Malmstrom, Kobe
53 dms, Croda Inc, Genoa
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—13 kgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—280 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
453 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
244 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—174 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
DIVI DIVI—870 bgs, Buenaventura
DYES, COALTAR—6 dms, Caldwell & Co, Bremen
18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
34 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Bremen
11 dms, Oriex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Bremen
64 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
87 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,125 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
50 dms, Fezandie & Sperrle Inc, Rotterdam
225 bgs, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTOL—6 dms, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
FARINA STARCH—224 bgs, D C Andrews, London
FENNEL OIL—84 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
FENNEL SEED—20 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Bombay
399 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—17,077 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
193,760 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
80,449 bbls, Garden State Refining Co, Pointe a Pierre
109,067 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, San Lorenzo
157,329 bbls, Hess Inc, Estero Bay
160,775 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
196,411 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
107,543 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
463,140 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
17,171 tons, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
GARNETLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, London
GELATIN—221 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, M Corbett & Co, Bordeaux
600 bgs, B Young & Co, Southampton
20 dms, Hensel Buckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
49 bbls, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—240 bgs, Duvekot & Duffy, Bombay
114 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
GINGER—103 bgs, Merchants Refrigerating Co, Kingston
130 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
289 bgs, P H Hanrahan, Lagos
268 bgs, Freetown
GLUE—230 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
1,200 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
264 dms, M Corbett, Marseille
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GUAR GUM—150 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
GUIANIDINE NITRATE—20 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—3,383 tons, Allied Chemical Co, Halifax
10,409 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,146 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE—50 dms, Efkay Chemical Co, Hamburg
HEXYLRESORCINOL—1 bbl, International Chemical Corp, Hamburg
INDIGO—192 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
30 kgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
KARAYA GUM—183 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
117 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
61 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
127 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
55 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
154 bgs, Apapa
LACTOSE—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
290 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
13 dms, R D Webb & Co, Hamilton
LEMON PEEL—21 bls, P H Petry, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—65 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
6 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LINALOOL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
LOCUST BEAN GUM—227 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
50 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Genoa
90 dms, Bank of N Y, Hamburg
60 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MAGNESITE—800 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MANGROVE EXTRACT — 500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—50 cs, J Manheimer, Yokohama
25 cs, Marseille
MERCURY-CADMIUM POWDER—20 dms, Paul Uhlich & Co, Bremen
MERCURY—80 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—1,000 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
158 dms, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Messina
MYROBALANS—2,400 bgs, H Schluter, Bombay
4,526 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Vizagapatam
1,166 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Vizagapatam
1,700 bgs, Vizagapatam
NAPHTHALENE—6,786 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Antwerp
98 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
NAPHTHOL—10 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
NUTMEG—150 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
42 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
42 bgs, Singapore
OLEYL ALCOHOL—66 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Barcelona
50 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Algiers
70 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Buenos Aires
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
102 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
ORANGE OIL—28 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
PALM OIL—419 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Roubechez Inc, Bombay
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL — 392 tons, Durkee Foods, Matadi
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Antwerp
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Penang
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
16 dms, Olson Importing Co, Penang
16 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
4,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,502 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
2,400 bls, C Faiard, Bremen
1,350 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
2,520 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
5,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
4,924 bls, Garden Supply Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, S Davis, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Alleppey
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
770 bgs, Singapore
560 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—150 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
200 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—66,530 bbls, Lion Oil Co, La Salina
125,467 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
207,427 bbls, Hess Inc, Covenas
171,382 bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
314,610 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
126,218 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
a-PICOLINE—79 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
125 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLLACKLIVER OIL CONCENTRATE—2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—91 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
26 cs, Petal Sales Corp, Bremen
55 cs, Hudson Export Import Co, Bremen
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED OIL—17 dms, Welch Holme & Clark, Antwerp
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
POTASSIUM FERICYANIDE—100 bbls, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED—130 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—750 bgs, Bemo Shipping Co, Bombay
119 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
330 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
PYRIDINE—138 dms, W Byrner, Hamburg
10 dms, Ferro Tar Corp, Liverpool
QUASSIA CHIPS—182 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,584 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
9,322 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
2,163 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—45 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
167 bgs, Meer Corp, Bangkok
SAFFLOWER—40 bgs, Calcutta
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, United Shellac Co, Calcutta
750 bgs, Bunge Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Temuss Products Canada, Calcutta
500 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
2,450 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA PODS—25 bls, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED, HULLED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
500 bgs, Salvador
SHELLAC—250 bgs, United Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
27 kgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SHELLAC WAX—30 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SILICA ALUMINA SLURRY—3 dms, Tailor Co, Bremen
SODA, CAUSTIC—216 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—185 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
780 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—200 bgs, Bremen
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—1,000 bgs, Impex Metals Corp, Rijeka
200 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—350 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bergen
SULFADIAZINE—2 bbls, International Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SULFUR, CRUDE—10,094 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
625 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
1,755 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—336 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
4,480 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—2,760 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
50 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
THEOBROMINE—5 dms, Havre
THEOPHYLLINE—38 dms, Havre
THYME LEAVES—24 bls, Van Loan & Co, Marseille
THYME OIL—1 dm, American Aromatics Inc, Barcelona
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE—1,764 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
TOLU BALSAM—3 cs, Lomax Trading Co, Aruba
5 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
5 dms, H Weber & Co, Cristobal
6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Salvador
TONKA BEANS—40 cs, Meer Corp, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—230 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
35 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
35 cs, Khorramshahr
316 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TURMERIC—904 bgs, Cochin
80 bgs, Alleppey
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—20 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
UNDECYLENIC ACID—25 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
80 bgs, C Itoh & Co, Yokohama
110 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—5,979 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—80 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cristobal
10 cs, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
39 cs, F Huber & Co, Tampico
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Singapore
XYLENOL—100 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
ZINC OXIDE—1,440 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz

Los Angeles

ARABIC GUM—905 bgs, Security Bank, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
2,400 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Hunt Putty Co, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Syukoloid Co, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CAROBS—320 bgs, Frank P Dow, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Siain
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
EARTH COLORS—600 bgs, American Chemical Corp, Bremen
220 bgs, H Hartry, Rotterdam
FERROUS SULFATE—882 bgs, Japan American Trading Co, Kobe
GINGER—29 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Cristobal
GLUE—300 bgs, London
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,895 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON BLUE—21 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—60 bbls, Malaga
LEAD, WHITE—800 bgs, London
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Hamburg
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, J G Wiley, Hamburg
NAPHTHA—1,369 tons, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu
NAPHTHALENE—133 bgs, Wesico Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
PALMKERNEL OIL—30 cs, Dura Commodities Corp, Kobe
PEATMOSS—500 bls, J Schumacher Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,995 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Maracaibo
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—205 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
ZINC OXIDE—1,200 bgs, London
ZIRCON SAND—1,962 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Brisbane

Philadelphia

ALUMINOUS OXIDE—350 bgs, Sunno Co, Manchester
ANTHRACENE—60 dms, J H Faunce, Middlesbrough
ANTIMONY OXIDE—400 bgs, Manchester
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
2,080 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,067 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Manchester
800 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—102 tons, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
7,934 bgs, Ossa Products, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—101,577 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
114,449 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Trinidad
GRAPHITE—200 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM—298 dms, Beway Co, Manchester
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,686 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
11,715 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Darlington Chemicals, Manchester
MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE—100 bgs, Darlington Chemicals, Glasgow
NAPHTHALENE—535 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
610 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
4,522 bgs, Middlesbrough
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
3,000 bls, H Hirsch, Bremen
3,785 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
3,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg

—Continued on page 67

FIRST CLASS EQUIPMENT from Your FIRST Source!

TREMENDOUS SELECTION OF MIXERS

Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers from Laboratory Size to 300 gal. jacketed, S.S Vac. Mixers; 150 & 300 gal.
NEW Falcon Double Ribbon Blenders in Stainless or Mild Steel.
Stainless Conical Blender; 22 cu. ft., motorized.
Blaw Knox Conical Blender; 300 cu. ft., 9'6" dia.
Readco Jktd. Blender in Stainless; 18"x48"; motorized.
Muller Type Batch Mixers from Simpson Lab. 11"x24" to Lancaster and Simpson 6' diameter Mixers.

OUTSTANDING OFFERINGS

A Battery of Unused Farrel-Birmingham 2 Roll 14" x 30" Late Type Rubber and Plastic Mills.
Farrell-Birmingham 3 Roll Vert. Calendar; 8" x 16" Type 316 Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks, Jktd. and Agitated; good for Pressure; 1000 gal. to 3500.
Stokes Rotary DD2 23 Station Tablet Press; 7½ HP.
Gehnrich Tunnel Type Truck Dryer 12' x 24' x 7'6", complete with Trucks, Trays, Fans, Blowers, etc.

CONDENSERS AND HEAT EXCHANGERS

Whitlock Stainless Steel 17" x 10'; 250 sq. ft.
Monel Vert. Condenser with 192 Monel 1" Tubes; 2' x 8' 350 sq. ft.
Stainless Steel Condenser 350 sq. ft. 26" x 112"; 4 Pass.
Floating Head Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger; 16' long; 190 (¾" Tubes).
Acme Stainless Condenser; 24" x 16'; 1000 sq. ft.

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES

Sparkler Filters in Models No. 14, 18 and 33 . . . some Stainless.
Dorrco Rotary Vacuum Filter 6" x 3" with nickel contacts.
Feinc Stainless Rotary Vac. Filter 5' x 6' with accessories.
Oliver Pre-Coat Rubber Lined Rotary Filter 8' x 8'; 200 sq. ft.
Tremendous Stock of Plate and Frame Presses in Iron, Stainless Aluminum, Wood, Lead and Rubber Coated up to 42" x 42".

PEBBLE AND BALL MILLS

Porcelain lined Mills by Abbe Patterson, others in 36" x 42", 30" x 42"; 48" x 60" up to 8' x 8'.
Patterson JACKETED Ball Mills 54" x 42"; good for Vacuum.
1000 Gal. Jacketed Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6' x 6'; 25 HP.

MILLS GRINDERS PULVERIZERS

Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam size to No. 4's; all types.
Mikro Stainless Atomizers Models No. 5 and No. 6.
Fitzpatrick Stainless Mills Models, D, K and C; motorized.
Raymond Imp Mills; Models No. 0000, 40, 47, 51, and others.
Williams Heavy Duty Hammer Mills, No. 4; up to 150 HP.
Williams Lab Ring Roll Mill Ring 3" x 10"; Collector.

EVAPORATORS

Pfaudler 6' diameter Stainless Steel Evaporating Dishes; Jktd. Agtd.
Pfaudler 6' Glass Lined Evaporators and (1) 47" diameter with Agit.
Zaremba Dbl. Effect INCONEL Evaporator offering, 430 sq. ft. surface.
Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Film Type Evaporator.
Sargent & Wilbur Ammonia Disassociator, 10,000 cu. ft. per hour.
Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pans, 3'x10' and 6'x12'.
Harris Stainless Steel Vac. Pan, complete with coils; 6' diameter.

REACTORS

2 Stainless 1000 gal. Vert. Jktd. Vacuum Reactors, Pancake coils.
Pfaudler 300 gal. Series E Glass Lined Reactors.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors up to 1000 gal. capacity; some jktd.
Rotating Jacketed Aluminum Vacuum Fermenter; 3'x8'.
1500 gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Heavy Duty Pressure Vessel.
A. O. Smith Stainless Lined 11,000 gal. Pressure Tanks; 10'x18'7".
ASME Aluminum Reactor 5050 gal. Manhole Type; 8'x12'; dished heads.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor, 50"x17'4"; 350 PSI.

DRYERS

Proctor & Schwartz Apron Dryers: 8' wide S.S. Apron, 5 Sections; 34½' overall; complete accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Lab. Dryer with Stainless Rolls 6"x8" in vacuum.
Stokes Rotary Jktd. Dryers: 18"x8' and 34"x10' ASME Jkt.
Rotary Jacketed Steel Dryer, 18"x8'. Louisville Rotary Kiln, 41"x15'.
Louisville Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 30"x28' completely equipped.
Squier Rotary Atmospheric Dryer with Stainless Hexagon Shell, 30"x20'.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer 5'x26' counter current type.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50"x20' with Combustion Chamber.
Bagley Sewell Double Drum Dryer 28"x60" with all accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120" Carrier Silica-Gel Dehumidifier.
Ft. Wayne Sterilizer 61"x124" with agitator and 5 HP motor.
American Sterilizer 30"x48"x54". 2 Monel Lab. Sterilizers: 16"x24".

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

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PARKING ON THE PREMISES
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"Geared to Serve You"

100 gal. Stainless HI Pressure Vac. Kettle.
Rotex Stainless 20" x 48" Sifter—MD.
Sparkler 145B Stainless Filter-Pump & mtr.
New Jersey Model MX & ML Pony Labelers.
Shriver 12" Stainless Filter Press-8 P. & F.
MRM 12 spout Stainless Vaccum Filler—
Colton 4PF worm Filler—agtd. hopper.
Stainless & S/S clad Kettles 10-150 gals.
100 gallon Stainless Percolator.
Readco 25 gal. Stainless jktd. sigma blade Mixer 10 HP XP motor.

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MACHINERY—ANYONE?

1—Sperry 36" cld. delvy. plt. & frm. ALUMINUM Filter Press, 30 chambers
1—Simpson Size O Intensive Mixer, m.d.
2—Gruendler 16-40 Aristocrat Hammer Mills, cpld. to 75 h.p. motor.
1—Robinson STAINLESS Gyro Sifter, single deck, 36x60".
1—Syntron Vibra Flo Feeder with controls.
1—Lee 150 gal. S.S. Kettle, 40# jkt.
1—Tolhurst 30" S.S. Extractor, ex. proof.
72—#12 Sweetland vertical sight glass fittings.
Mixers, Hammer Mills, Tablet Mchs., etc.

What do YOU have for sale?

BILL WOLF, Inc.
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BUY with Confidence

1—400 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated reactor.
1—Devine #11—17 shelf vacuum shelf dryer 40" x 43".
5—Stainless steel tanks, 3300, 700, 250, 200, 75 gallons.
1—Patterson 6' x 8' burrstone pebble mill, 50 HP.
1—Hersey 1½' x 16' steel hot air rotary dryer.
2—Day Stainless steel double arm mixers, 20, 35 gallons.
2—Sharples Super-D-Canters, stainless, PY-14, PN-14.
1—50 gallon steel ball mill 24" x 36".
1—2000# jacketed steel spiral ribbon blender.
3—Stokes rotary tablet presses, DS-3, RD-3, RD-4.

CP chemical & process machinery corp.
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Brooklyn 15, N.Y.
HYacinth 9-7200

Modern Rebuilt Machinery

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

At Bargain Prices

Werner & Pfleiderer 3,000 gal. and 3,500 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.
Baker Perkins 50 and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Mixers.
Sperry and American Seitz Stainless Steel Filters.
Colton Model 140 Stainless Steel Tube Filler.
Fitzpatrick Comminuters. Mikro Pulverizers —all sizes.
Jones Models CMV and CMC Carton Forming and Filling Machines.
PACKAGING—Pneumatic Scale Lines with Tite Wrap. Palmer Box Forming Machines. Ceco Sealers. Standard Knapp, A-B-C, Ferguson Carton Sealers.
WRAPPING—Package Machinery, Hayssen, Battle Creek, Scandia, Wrap King. All sizes and models.
OVER 5,000 MACHINES IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machine.

Complete Details & Quotations On Request

Union Standard Equipment Co.
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AIR COMPRESSOR — 8 CFM 1½ HP, 12 CFM 5 HP, 80 CFM 20 HP w/ receivers.

AUTOCLAVES — 35 gal. S/S jacketed/agitated, 100 gal. steel, J/A, 150 gal. J/A.

PRESSURE BLOWERS — Spencer 70 CFM 40 oz., 85 CFM 20 oz., 270 CFM 24 oz., 150 CFM 48 oz., 635 CFM 16 oz., 1300 CFM 16 oz., 550 CFM 24 oz.

FILTERS—Hilliard G1 (oil)—Eimco 48"x12", 48"x36"—6'x4', 6'x6'—Oliver 8'x12'.

TEMPERATURE RECORDER — Micromax, Model S—Leeds & Northrup—40 panels.

BRIQUETTER — Komarek Greaves, 6000# hr., 1½"x1-3/16"x⅞" die, 40 HP, variable speed drive.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

WE BUY—AS WELL AS SELL!

We are interested in receiving your lists of surplus. We have inquiries now for Horizontal Spiral Mixers, Jacketed and Agitated Reactors, Dryers and Coolers, and many other items.

We can help you sell your surplus at advantageous prices.

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Newark 12, N. J. TAlbot 4-2050

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HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S. Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete. (1954).
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp: 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G/L Kettles 300, 500 gal.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½' x 16".
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40" x 60"; 5 deck, 40" x 120".
COLUMN—S.S. 26" dia., 7 bubble cap trays, 12" spacing.
MIKRO ATOMIZER—#5, S.S. complete.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
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SPECIALS FROM OUR STOCK OF OVER 10,000

1-Struthers-Wells 5' x 10' Stainless Steel Single Roll Dryer
1-Pfaudler 100 gallon glass lined jktd. Still with S. S. Condenser
1-Zenith Model XL Dewatering Press with 20 HP motor
2-Buflovak 42" x 90" Double Drum Dryers w/ Elevators & Flakers
1-Mojonnier 36" dia. Stainless Steel coil type Evaporator
2-Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting machines, with 10 HP motors
2-Raymond 4 Roller Hi-Side Mills, Cyclone, Separator & Collectors
2-Sperry 36" x 36 C. I. Filters, 40 plts & 40 frms, hydr. clos.

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CENTRIFUGES — FILTERS — EVAPORATORS — CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Bird 32" x 50" solid bowl continuous Centrifuge, 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" suspended Centrifuge, perforated basket, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 36" cast iron Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
2—Sperry 42" aluminum Recessed Filters, 36 chambers.
4—Shriver 36" wood Plate & Frame Filters, 44 chambers.
5—Struthers-Wells 8' dia. x 24' high rubber lined Vacuum. Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks; 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

MISCELLANEOUS

11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; 16' dia. with Tanks.
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES • SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Representatives on Premises for Inspection

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2701 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Md.
Telephone: MElford 3-2911

BRILL FOR VALUES

JUST PURCHASED
OIL REFINERY - DESTREHAN, LA.

Partial List

5 — B & W 70,000# per hour Boilers, 500 psi.
1 — I. R. Two Stage Compressor, type HHE2, 600 HP motor, 3170 cfm, 125 psi.
125 — Heat Exchangers up to 4600 sq. ft.
100 — Pressure Vessels, up to 12' x 110'.
200 — Centrifugal Pumps with XP motors, up to 9000 gpm.
30 — Towers, 2' to 10' dia.
75 — Storage Tanks, 1000 to 80,000 barrels.
7 — Hortonspheres, 5000 to 10,000 barrels.
Pipe; Valves; Fittings.

CIRCULAR BEING PREPARED

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

SPECIALS

13 — Rotary Dryers: 8' x 87', 7' x 80', 7' x 55', 6' x 60', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30', 4' x 40', 4' x 30', 4' x 20', 34" x 30'.
8 — Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kilns.
3 — Louisville 8' x 50' S.S. Rotary Dryers.
1 — Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2 — Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.
1 — Wyssmont 304 S.S. Turbo Dryer, 6'2" x 10'4" high, 24 shelves.
1 — Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer or Mixer.
5 — Baker Perkins 15 JIM2 100 gal. Mixers, 20 HP XP motors.
5 — Raymond 2 Roll Bowl Mills.
1 — Penn. Non-Clog Swing Hammermill 5060, Unused.
5 — Raymond and Gayco Double Whizzer Air Separators: 18', 14', 8', 30".
2 — Buflovak Monel & S.S. Evaporators: 550, 250 sq. ft.
6 — Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors: 1000, 2000 gals.
1 — Bird 36" x 50", 347 SS Solid Bowl Cont. Centrifuge.
3 — Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.
1 — Dialyzers 304 S.S., 120 leaves.
1 — Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers.
3 — Tyler Hummer 4' x 10' type 38 Vibrating Screens.
1 — Oliver 100 sq. ft. Vertical Pressure Filter, 304 S.S.
2 — 5000 gal. Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—1500 gal. Pfaudler glass lined jktd. agtd. Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters 304 S.S. jktd. agtd. Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. agtd. Reactor.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jktd. agtd. Tank 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal with nickel coils.
3—Pfaudler 1200 gal. glass lined Tanks, 50 PSI.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Tank 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Cont.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S. underdriven, perf. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horiz. Filter 110 sq. ft. 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf. 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.
3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-1/2 HP XP motors.
3—Steel jktd. Powder Mixers; 225, 350 cu. ft.

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto Street, Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: JAckson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel. CYpress 2-5703

$3,000,000 LIQUIDATION

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

CHEMICAL PLANT — ORANGE, TEXAS

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

3—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
2—Bird-Young 4' dia. x 3' face rotary vacuum filters, 40 sq. ft., T316 SS.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
1—Alco 35 sq. ft. vertical pressure leaf filter, T316 SS.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

5—1100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
2—7,500 gal., 10' dia. x 13' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell.
2—6500 gal., 11' dia. x 7' high, T316 SS, 7/16" shell, ½" dished heads, VACUUM.
12—2,300 gal., 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,000 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' long, ¼" shell.
1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
4—1,000 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom crystallizer.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom crystallizer.
55—Tanks and Pots from 10 gal. to 350 gal. sizes, vertical and horizontal.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

1—1,450 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tubes, tube sheets, heads, and baffles, steel.
1—1,200 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tube, steel shell.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 356, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 50, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—108" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
4—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vacuum.
2—20" dia. stainless steel columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
2—48" dia. bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high (evaporator bodys).
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

4—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP - 1750/500.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz, still kettle.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10".
10000'—T316 SS tubing: 1", 2", 3" etc.
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Blowers, T316 SS, up to 5600 cfm, 30 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
3—Fuller 16" T316 SS rotary feeders.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
25—Stainless steel steam jet evactors and ejectors.
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.
1—Pneumatic Conveyor System, approx. 1150 ft. 10" dia. aluminum pipe.
Also Pipes, Steel Pumps, Steel Tanks, Agitators, etc.

IN STOCK

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
1—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., T304 SS, disp. blades, jktd., 75 HP, vac. cover.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

2—UNUSED 7'6" dia. x 42' long Kilns, ½" shell, 10' comb. chamber.
2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ½" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ½" shell, indirect-direct, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
5—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 18" x 28" S.S.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.
1—A.T.&M. 48" susp., T304 SS perf. basket, vapor-tite, 20 HP.
6—A.T.&M. 40" susp., T304 SS, solid basket, 40 HP, 1952.
1—Bird 40" susp., steel solid basket, 40 HP, 1800/900 RPM.
2—AT&M 32" susp., T304 SS solid basket, 7½ HP.
1—Fletcher 30" underdriven, T304 SS perf. basket, 5 HP.
1—Tolhurst 26" centerslung, T316 SS perf. basket, 2 HP XP.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp., steel perf. basket, 5 HP, 1954, 1100/550 RPM.

MILLS

1—Hardinge 6'x36" conical ball mill, 75 HP.
1—Hardinge 4'6"x16" conical ball mill, 25 HP.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
5—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #15 6-roll, 66" dia. mill, 200 HP.
2—Raymond #5047, 4-roll hi-side roller mills.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
8—Hammermills: 60, 50, 25 HP.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun #495 gyratory crusher, 100 HP.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

JUST PURCHASED

6—A.T.&M. 40" solid basket susp. centrifugals, T304 SS, 40 HP M-R.
1—Stokes 5' x 8' rotating vacuum dryer-blender, T304 SS, Jacketed, 100 cu. ft.
12—4575 gal. NICKEL-CLAD vert. tanks, cone bottom, 125# WP.
42—BAKER PERKINS #17, 200 gal. cigma blade jacketed mixers.
1—American #42A 42" x 120" DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, COMPLETE.
4—STAINLESS STEEL VACUUM TANKS WITH COILS: 3700, 3000, 2350, 1750 gal.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

9—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal., complete with agitators and drives.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., type 347 SS, 200 gal. jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., 125 gal. type 347 SS, jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

4—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 100 gal. type 347 SS pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 300 gal., type 347 SS, pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Blaw-Knox 400 gal. steel jacketed autoclave, 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket.

1—Columbia Engineering high pressure storage tank, 2400 gal., 265# working pressure.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS, 750 gal. jacketed kettles with condensers, columns and receivers.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS 750 gal. jacketed vacuum reactors.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3500 gal., complete with coils, agitators and drives.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 38" x 20'.

1—Swenson SS 10' dia. spray dryer, complete.

5—Link Belt steel roto louver dryers, Model 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Buflovak double drum dryer, 42" x 120'.

1—Stokes double drum dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

3—Dorco 6' x 2' rubber covered filters.

5—Baker Perkins double arm sigma blade mixers, 100 gal.

1—Patterson monel double cone blender, 4 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS batch blenders, (NEW).

1—Munson rotary blender, 40 cu. ft.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

10—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 85 sq. ft. to 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Vulcan SS bubble cap column, 4' x 28 plates.

1—Badger monel bubble cap column, 4' dia. with 17 plates.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2' x 12'.

1—Swenson single effect evaporator, SS, 320 sq. ft.

1—Mikro Model 4TH pulverizer.

1—Ames 300 HP steam generator, 150#.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 200#.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6" x 12'.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
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CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 30, 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
Blakeslee 80 qt. vert. mixer.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ¼" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

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2—OLIVER PRESS. PRECOAT FILTERS, 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.
7—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, Roller bearings, stuffing boxes.
6—MICRO PULVERIZERS, #2S1, #3D1.
3—CENTRIFUGALS, 40" S.S., Bottom Discharge, Plow.
1—AT&M 24" S.S. Solid Basket.

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Buflovak 36" SS one effect Evap., 100 sq. ft.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
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Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Stokes Vac. 14 Shelf Dryer, 44"x40", w/aux.
BP Jktd. Mixer 100 gal. working cored arms.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP.
2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1SL with 5 HP motor.
RIBBON BLENDERS, all sizes, new & used.

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DETAILS ON REQUEST

1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal., G.L. jktd., agitated.
1—COLUMN nickel clad 6'x27', 200 PSI.
20—COLUMNS 3' to 12'6" dia. bubble cap plates, stainless lined and steel.
1—REACTOR 750 gal. jkt. 300 PSI.
50—PRESSURE VESSELS horizontal & vertical up to 40,000 gal. @ 50 to 350 PSI.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
1—FLETCHER 30" stainless Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vaportite.
2—OLIVER 5'3"x3' Precoat Filters 316 S.S.
2—SHARPLES C-20 S.S. Super-D-Hydrators.
2—SHARPLES PN14 Super-D-Canters S.S. 316.
3—ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS Link Belt steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
4—315 sq. ft. STAINLESS Condensers, 21"x 10' Steel Shell, 115—1"x8' S.S. Tubes.
100—CUPRO-NICKEL & ADMIRALTY Heat Exchangers; 100 to 5200 sq. ft.
50—STEEL Heat Exchangers: 189, 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420; 7500 sq. ft.
15—ROTARY KILNS, Dryers, Coolers, 11'x155'; 8'x125'; 8'x100'; 8'8"x70'; 8'x50'; 7'x60'; 7'x50'; 6'x50'; 6'x25'; 5'x24'; 2'x30'.
2—STEAM TUBE DRYERS: 6'x50' & 6'x25'.
1—BUFFALO 5'x30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—50 gal. S.S. Jktd. Agit. Reactor.
1—GAYCO 14' Air Separator.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24"x20' double spiral, jacketed Crystallizers, 2 HP.
2—STOKES DDS-2 Tablet Presses.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Pressure Filters.
4—RAYMOND 5 roll low side mills.
1—RAYMOND 30" dbl. Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4'x6', 4'x8'.
1—10,000 gal. Propane Tank 200 PSI.
8—EVAPORATORS, 500 to 15,000 sq. ft.
1—B. & J. #1½ Rotary Cutter 30 HP XP.
1—ROBINSON Style B Cutter 30" knives.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 15"x8"; 20"x12"; 24"x18"; motor driven.
1—DORR Thickener 20'Dx10', Steel Tank.
200—CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS up to 12,000 GPM @ 25' to 900' head, X.P. motor driven.
1500—Recorders, Controllers & Indicators.

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MCA Gets Warning

—Continued from page 7

tures are used "as an instrument of state policy, expansion and subversion," Mr. Tracy said, and are turned on and off at will for political reasons.

He cited recent dumping by Russia of aluminum, textiles, rice, tin and other commodities and charged this was done "to create economic turmoil in world markets."

He also pointed out the speed with which trade with Yugoslavia and Israel was cut off when political differences arose between those countries and the Soviet Union.

The Russians pay no more attention to Western patents on industrial equipment and manufacturing processes than they do to their pacts and promises, which they break as they please, said Mr. Tracy.

Not a Party to Patent Conventions

"Russia is not a party to any international patent conventions," he declared. "Perhaps you have noted the striking resemblance Soviet-built cars have to Ford, Buick and Packard models of ten years ago."

Mr. Tracy said the key element in Russia's current seven-year plan "is the Soviet chemical industry, which is supposed to increase by 300 percent by 1965."

The industry has been allocated $25 billion for rebuilding and expansion, but it is unlikely to reach its goals without help from the west, he said.

That is why Khrushchev offered to buy, on credit, $100 million worth of American chemical equipment and technology, according to Mr. Tracy.

Noting that not one member of MCA was in favor of accepting the offer, he applauded the unanimity shown by association members.

Chemical-industry superiority "is one of the outstanding technical advantages the United States has over the Soviet Union" and must not be traded away, he warned.

Although Mr. Tracy said the free world must refuse to help Russia enlarge its industrial potential, he added "we must do all in our power to maintain [the] lead in providing the peoples of the world with improved standards of living." This is "the crucial battle in the economic war," he said.

IMC's Realignment

—Continued from page 5

ments. He will continue to direct phosphate export sales.

The new agricultural chemicals organization combines the potash and phosphate divisions. The latter was set up last fall when the phosphate chemicals and phosphate minerals operations were combined as an interim step.

Two new vice-presidents in the agricultural chemicals division are Leonard W. Gopp in charge of sales and David J. Stark in charge of operations. Mr Gopp was formerly general sales manager for IMC phosphate chemicals and Mr. Stark joined IMC from Escambia Chemical Corporation, where he was vice-president and production manager.

Three sales departments in the agricultural chemicals division will report to Mr. Gopp. They are the feed ingredients department, headed by John K. Westberg; the direct application rock phosphate department, directed by Joseph L. Mealy; and the basic materials department. which consolidates sales of all plant food materials, under E. C. Horne. Mr. Horne went to IMC from Bradley & Baker, where he was general manager in charge of fertilizer sales.

Improved Services Stressed

The reorganization puts emphasis on improved technical services and other special customer services by setting up two new departments to handle these functions.

Mr. Horne, with R. E. Linderman as product manager for phosphate and S. B. McCoy as product manager for potash, will direct sales operations through regional managers in New York, Shreveport, La.; Indianapolis, Md.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Atlanta, Ga. Indianapolis and Minneapolis are new offices established to cover areas previously handled from IMC headquarters in Skokie. Twelve district sales managers will report to the five regional offices.

Anhydrous Ammonia Boost

—Continued from page 4

34663 seeking relief from the long-and-short-haul provisions of the transportation act on movements of anhydrous ammonia by rail in tankcar loads from, to, and between points in southwestern, western trunkline, Illinois, and southern territories, and adjacent points.

The ICC order authorizes the carriers to set rates on this traffic over long hauls at levels less than the total of the rates for intermediate points. At the time the rates were originally proposed and allowed temporarily by the commission, they were protested by the National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., but the protest was not pressed during the subsequent investigation.

Present consumption of anhydrous ammonia within the area is approximately 20 percent of plant capacity and the new schedule of rates was worked out by the producers and carriers in an effort to increase the market for the ammonia and at the same time secure additional traffic for the railroads at reasonable rates.

U.S.I. Promotes Four

—Continued from page 5

ager of industrial alcohol and solvents sales, the post previously held by Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Drinkwater was previously assistant to the manager of alcohol and chemical sales. He has been with USI since 1947.

Mr. Johnson, in his new post, will be responsible for industrial alcohol, solvent, heavy chemical, sodium organic chemical, intermediate and feed supplement sales. He has been with the firm since 1940.

Mr. McCarthy, a USI employee since 1954, will be responsible for polyethylene sales as well as plastic materials the company might produce in the future.

Mr. Stanton, manager of the USI Chicago sales division since 1948, will supervise the activities of regional sales offices.

Armour Slates Expansion

—Continued from page 5

hydorus ammonia at a capacity of about 240 tons per day, part of which is converted into nitric acid which is then processed into various ammonia and ammonium nitrate solutions and granulated ammonium nitrate. According to Armour, expansion plans will lead into the direct application of various nitrogen solutions.

Prior to the purchase, a spokesman for Armour had said that "we must acquire our own production of anhydrous ammonia. This will enable us to enter the growing fertilizer field of direct application and high analysis fertilizers."

Italian Chemicals Slump, Future is Good

—Continued from page 7

came from Common Market countries, whereas these countries took less than 20 percent of Italian chemical exports.

The United States was second largest supplier after West Germany and second most important customer after Austria. The industry is, in general, prepared to meet increased competition from the Common Market, although smaller, less efficient firms probably will be hurt.

Government policies regarding tariffs, trade liberalization, price-fixing, export subsidies, registration of pharmaceuticals, etc., are still in force. Indications point to a government review of the policy on nonpatentability of pharmaceutical processes and products.

The chemical industry's gross product reached 537 billion lire ($859 million) in 1957, compared with 522 billion lire ($835.2 million) in 1956, a 2.9 percent increase, but lower than the 4 percent rise in production. Trade sources attribute this disparity partly to a slight average price reduction in 1957. Until 1956, the shares of both total industry and the chemical group rose steadily, but in 1957 the chemical share declined percentage-wise whereas that of total industry rose slightly.

The US government report goes on to say that the investment climate looks very favorable to foreign capital. The law, it is pointed out, has advantageous provisions covering remittance of earnings and repatriation of capital.

On the labor front it is noted that the principal labor confederations in the chemical industry signed a new national labor contract last year, which is valid for three years. New wage scales are not available yet, but it is estimated that the hourly base wage is approximately 260 lire (625 lire equal US $1).

The Italian industry encountered no difficulties in obtaining raw materials in 1957. The most significant developments in utilization of domestic resources were in the field of natural gas.

Gas Use in Chemicals

Approximately 9 percent of domestically produced natural gas (440 million cubic meters) is used in production of chemicals. The recently reported discovery of two new natural gas deposits in Sicily by Gulf Italia, a subsidiary of Gulf Corporation, and by ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) may lead to further expansion of the petrochemical industry and construction of new plants.

Also noteworthy is the exploitation by Montecatini and Edison of the recently discovered Sicilian potash deposits, which are expected to make Italy independent of importers of this material.

The industry's expansion slowed down considerably in 1957 and lost much of its momentum of recent years. Its production index (1953 equals 100) increased from 148 in 1956 to 154 in 1957, up 4 percent, its lowest gain in the 1953-57 period. Competent sources attribute the lower 1957 rate of increase to several causes:

- Adverse weather conditions with declining demand for fertilizers.
- A necessary period of adjustment after long expansion.
- The unavoidable effects of the United States recession, which were felt by virtually all sectors of the Italian economy.

Here are facts on how some of the representative chemicals did in 1957:

Nitric Acid—A slight reduction in output of this acid, which began in 1956, continued in 1957, due principally to lower production of fertilizers. Capacity was increased in 1958, but prospects of greater consumption depend on the success of the new fertilizer price policy.

Ammonia—Installation of new furnaces in coke plants and intensive operation increased production from that source.

Alkalis—Greater demand from the glass and chemical industries stimulated production of caustic soda. Expansion of some plants producing chlorine, for which demand also is steadily increasing, will increase production of caustic soda by the electrolytic process. Output of soda ash was at virtually the same level in 1957 as in 1956, and exports declined.

Calcium Carbide—Because of the shortage of "overflow" hydroelectric power, production of calcium carbide declined steeply in 1957; about 60 percent of capacity of sixteen electrochemical plants was utilized.

Fertilizers—Consumption is closely related to economic trends in agriculture and is much lower than that of other western European countries.

Insecticides and Fungicides—The use of insecticides based on barium fluosilicate and sodium fluorosilicate as well as pyrethrin and nicotine has been decreasing slowly as that of the new organic types has increased.

Acetic Acid—Produced entirely from natural gas, output was 66 percent higher in 1957 than in 1956.

Synthetic Phenol—Requirements of the plastics and synthetic fibers industries stimulated production, but Italy is still a large importer of this chemical.

Formaldehyde—Demand from the plastics people has boosted production and the Montecatini interests have installed additional units.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand from the plastics and paint industries was high. Exports were at the 1956 level, about 6,200 tons.

Coaltar Dyes—Production was 15.9 percent higher than in 1956, but only 50 percent of capacity was used. Imports in 1957 were slightly lower than in 1956, but exports increased.

Paints, Varnishes, Printing Inks—Output increased 4 percent over that in 1956 to 119,500 tons, while imports remained at the 1957 level, or about 2,900 tons. Exports increased to 1,176 tons from 852 tons in 1956. Production of printing inks rose to 9,000 tons from 8,600 and existing facilities are being modernized.

Pharmaceuticals—Production and consumption statistics on pharmaceuticals are not available for either end products or basic materials, principally because of the large number of producing units and the extensive range of products. (Pharmaceutical processes and products are not patentable in Italy, which explains the great number of firms in the field.)

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 61

PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—194,451 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
133,405 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
531,605 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
212,050 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
388,882 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
116,906 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Abadan
146,000 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, San Lorenzo
119,014 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—132,941 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Punta de Palmas
263,719 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
125,711 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bachaquero
107,037 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
PHOSPHATE ROCK—4,886 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Penna Banking Co, Calcutta
SODIUM ANTIMONIATE—500 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, Hamburg
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Venice
UREA—11,523 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
VANILLA BEANS—285 cs, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—660 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira
XYLENOL—90 dms, Hamburg

San Francisco

ARABIC GUM—20 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,560 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
7,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
CARDAMOM—12 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Stockholm
CASEIN—400 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dipolog
700 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
500 tons, Toftman Corp, Legaspi
400 tons, Toftman Corp, Tabaco
COPRA CAKE—89 tons, Cebu
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
GINGER—36 bgs, Overseas Produce Corp, Kingston
92 bgs, Kingston
MACE—10 cs, MacAlbert & Co, Singapore
MANGROVE EXTRACT—226 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MINERAL WAX—200 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—630 bgs, Singapore
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—400 bgs, Marubenic Iida Co, Kobe
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250 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SODIUM BICARBONATE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—120 bgs, P W Bellingall, Amsterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Brown Bros, Singapore
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TURMERIC—120 bgs, Alleppey
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
WATTLE EXTRACT—323 bgs, Durban
ZINC OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield, Liverpool

American Plastics Elects Three New Vice-Presidents

Three new vice-presidents have been elected by American Plastics Corporation, a subsidiary of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York. Those in the newly-created posts are John A. Parsons, J. William Arpin, and Elmer G. Smith.

Mr. Parsons, named the executive vice-president of American Plastics, has served as director and vice-president in charge of production.

Formerly assistant plant manager, Mr. Arpin has been appointed vice-president for engineering and development. He is a specialist in the field of injection molding, mold and tool design, and machine design.

Mr. Smith has been elevated to a vice-presidency from his previous post as the subsidiary's sales manager. He has fifteen years experience with Heyden Newport in various sales, development and production functions.

Milliard G. Howland was named plant manager at the Bainbridge, N. Y., facilities. He has been associated with the subsidiary since 1940.

Firestone in Strong Bid

—Continued from page 7

ences and ended a strike of some fifty days' duration.

Contents of the Firestone proposal were not made public. However, union sources indicated that the long walkout was near settlement. Basis of the strike is a dispute over pensions, insurance, working conditions and supplemental unemployment benefits. Wages are not an issue.

In another development late in the week, the rubber workers union announced intentions to seek wage increases for 180,000 members later this summer. Wage reopeners—allowed for under present contracts with the major rubber firms—will be sought, the union said. However, no details as to just what the demands would be were offered.

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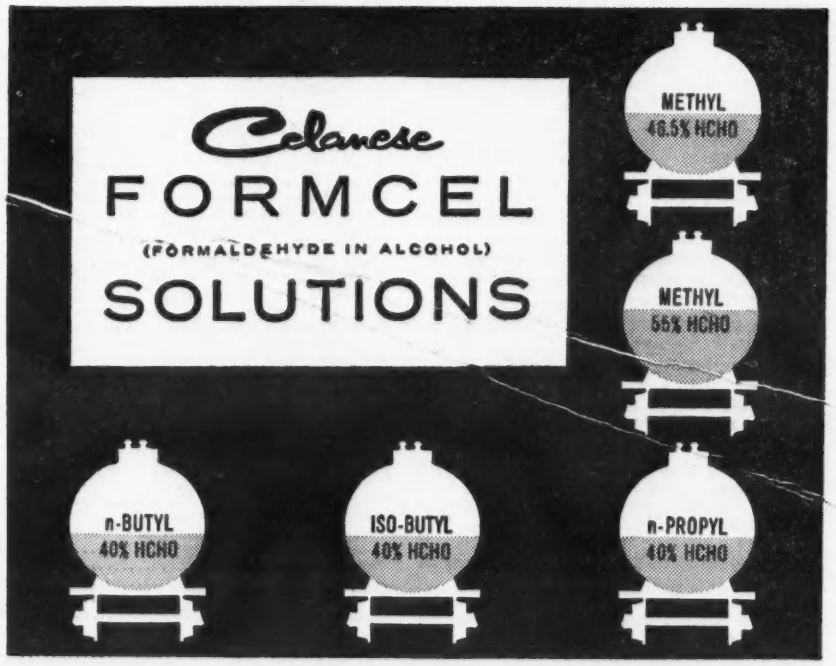

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